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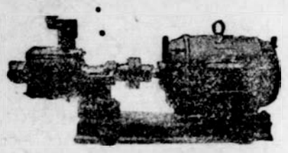

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 119 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Ethiopian Emperor As Il Duce's Vassal !

India's Role In Clash Of Empires

POLITICAL REALISM v. IDEOLOGY

Subhas And Jawahar Interpret World Events Bearing On Indian Freedom

A packed audience at the Sir C. J. Hall, witnessed a remarkable scene on Wednesday, when Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advocated two different ways of approaching world history and deriving lessons from it for future benefit.

The occasion was a public meeting organised by the Indian Civil Liberties Union, and both the Congress leaders spoke on "India's Place in World Politics."

Proceedings In Detail

Srimati Sarojini Naidu, President, Indian Civil Liberties Union, extended a welcome to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu requested Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to preside over the occasion and "relieve a very old and sick lady" of the duty of presiding. She said that both of them were international figures, known not only in India but abroad. She hoped that their speeches would bring illumination to their minds and inspiration to their hearts and their subject was "The Place of India in World Politics," an India not isolated but as a part and parcel of world freedom and world fellowship.

LID OFF THE FUTURE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his opening remarks observed that it was always a fascinating game to try to lift the veil over the future. The future, and that too, not a distant one, but the near future, was going to change the map of the world considerably. Unfortunately, many people caught in their humdrum life did not care to think of the future at all. It would not be a peaceful future, but it was going to be a bloody one. He thought that people of India did not wish to be passive spectators, but to be actors also, trying to shape their destinies according to their will.

Subhas Bose's Speech

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at the outset wished to make it clear that the views he was going to express in his address were not necessarily the views of any member of the Congress Working Committee or the All-India Congress or of the Indian National Congress, but were his personal views.

FUTURE OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

As soon as the question of the position of India in world politics was raised, another question automatically would arise, namely, what was the place of India vis-a-vis the British Empire. Unless they answered the latter question, they would not be able to solve the bigger question about the place of India in world politics. And that would bring before them the question of the future of the British Empire. About this question, the speaker observed, he had already expressed his views in the Haripura Presidential Address. There he had visualised two courses open to the British Empire,—either to resolve into a Federation of its present constituents as free and independent partners; or to face dismemberment. The idea of Federation might appear to some as visionary, but if they remembered the sudden transformation of the Czarist Empire into a Republic, this ought not to appear to be beyond the range of possibility.

THE LIFE-LINE.

The other course open to the British Empire was the historic course which the former Empires had followed. They rose, expanded to the farthest limit and then decayed and disappeared. In this view the British Empire had extended to its fullest limits. Today it was on the defensive and fighting for existence, trying to preserve itself. All people knew well, what constituted the life-line of the British Empire. They all knew the recent organisation of the Empire's Airways. An attempt was being made and had to be made to keep the Empire a well-knit entity, since the world had transcended the age of sea-power and had entered the age of air-power. The Empire itself was a conglomeration of self-governing units, Dependencies and Colonies. This was a peculiarly hybrid phenomenon, and it would be a miracle, if this Empire lasted for any great length of time. History had shown that Empires had been overthrown in the past on account of two important sets of factors.

CLASH OF EMPIRES.

There were firstly factors working from within, such as disruption, demoralisation and revolt. Then there were external factors such as the conflict and clash of other Empires. During the last Great War, they found the clash of Empires. The Austro-Hugarian Empire disappeared. The Czarist Empire gave place to a Republic, and the British and the French Empires came out strengthened.

Personally, Subhas Babu said, he held that the view that in the next phase of world history, the clash of Empires would still continue. Ultimately, they would come to a phase in which all the progressive forces would be lined up together trying to combat the reactionary forces in the world. Many political thinkers and observers had held that this sort of alignment would take place in any future conflict.

NEW IMPERIALISM.

Personally and as a political realist, Subhas Babu said, he did not hold such a view. The world had not yet transcended the stage of Nationalisms and Imperialisms in its history, and they had at present still a number of Imperialisms fighting for existence and a number of new Imperialisms coming into existence and fighting for their extension. In the next phase of world history, they would see a clash of these Empires. This was, however, nothing more than a political forecast, which future alone could fulfil or prove otherwise.

INTERNAL FACTORS.

As for the British Empire, there were a number of factors working within the Empire itself. There was the revolt of the Irish people. Then Egypt had revolted and India was in a state of revolution. These three countries were the scenes of important conflict, while there were other minor conflicts.

INDIAN PROBLEM.

After explaining the fight launched by the Irish people and the Egyptians, Subhas Babu referred to the situation in India. India was in a state of revolution and this would continue as long as India did not get complete independence. The question was whether India would be willing to be satisfied with full Dominion Status. There were two schools of thought in this matter, and the Congress represented the school who demanded full independence. If to-morrow they were going to get Dominion Status, the question would arise whether the Congress would accept it or would work for complete independence. But at present Dominion Status was itself in a state of flux, and it meant much more to-day that it meant 15 or 20 years ago. If a large country like India get Dominion Status, implying the full control over Defence and Foreign policy, then it was for India herself to choose whether to remain in the Empire or to go out of it. If India were to get full Dominion Status, she would be strong and powerful as that she would have the necessary power to declare her intention to walk out of the Empire whenever she so chose. Therefore, the distinction was not going to be a material one. The problem was what was going to be their attitude towards and their relations with the British Empire. Until they felt that they were at liberty to choose their own destiny, the present struggle was to go on. If these problems arising out of the internal factors were somehow solved and peace restored in India, was that going to guarantee the future stability of the Empire? He did not think so.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR COLONIES

Continuing Subhas Babu said that there was external factors which spelt danger to the British

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2.)

AUSSIES' TALL SCORING

Rain Prevents Resumption Of Play After Lunch

NORTHAMPTON, May 18.

In their match against Northampton, the Australians made 126 for no loss (Brown batting 44, Badcock batting 72).

Rain prevented play after lunch. —Reuter.

YORKSHIRE CUP

Suzerain Wins By Two Lengths

LONDON, May 18.

The Yorkshire Cup run at York over a distance of two miles resulted as follows:—

SUZERAIN (W. Rickaby)	.. 1
CINQUECENTO (Sirett)	.. 2
EPIGRAM (Maher)	.. 3

Thirteen ran. Won by two lengths; head separated the second and the third. The winner was trained by T. E. Leader. Starting prices seven|two Suzerain, hundred|eight Cinquecento and four|one Epigram.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP'S PROPOSAL

British Plan To Sabotage Armed Opposition Of Abyssinians

LONDON, May 18.

Lord Lugard's proposal that Signor Mussolini might conceivably be induced to offer Haile Selassie some limited area in Abyssinia with internal autonomy under the suzerainty of Italy was commended by the Archbishop of Canterbury during the Foreign Affairs' debate in the House of Lords.

The Archbishop said that conceivably the proposal might be of advantage, and not unwelcome to Signor Mussolini himself, the condition for any such offer being that Haile Selassie would be prepared to forego the title of Emperor and undertake to do his utmost to restrain organised fighting under recognised chiefs. Earlier in the speech, the Archbishop said that nobody viewed with deeper repugnance the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, but no good purpose would be served by recriminations and lamentings. There was much in the Anglo-Italian Agreement that many disliked, but it was the least step towards lessening fear and increasing confidence in Europe. He never made a speech in that House with more distaste, but he could not believe it was sacrifice of principles to expediency. He was not conscious of having made any bargain in his conscience with mephistopheles.—Reuter.

NINE DEAD IN AIR CRASH

LOS ANGELES, May 18.

Nine passengers in an airliner, missing on its flight from Los Angeles to Lasvegas (Nevada) are reported dead by a rancher, who claims to have discovered the charred remains of the machine in a rugged canyon, about sixty miles North of Los Angeles.—Reuter.

S. C. MITRA PROTESTS

Against Disciplinary Action

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In the course of an interview with the "United Press", in connection with the decision of the Congress Working Committee to take disciplinary action against him, the Hon. Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, President of the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House), said:—

"I resigned the membership of the Congress more than a year ago, and my resignation was accepted without any reservation in April 1937, when I was elected President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

"I, therefore, do not understand how the resolution passed by the Working Committee after my resignation was accepted, could apply in my case.

"My position as President of the Council precludes me from taking part in any controversial matter in politics and, as such, I am unable to publish the correspondence that passed between me and the President of the Congress on this subject.

"I believe that, if I could have the correspondence published, the public would have been in a position to judge the whole matter in its true perspective. But I would have no objection, if, for the sake of public information, the correspondence is published by the Congress."—United Press.

USE OF TERM "CONGRESS"

Working Committee Resolution Criticised

MYSORE, May 18.

Prominent Congressmen of Mysore City criticise the resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding the banning of the use of the term "Congress" by State organisations, in the course of a statement issued to-day.

They say:

"No difficulties have been experienced in the States by the use of the term "Congress", as there is a clear indication that the organisation belonged to a particular State.

"Gandhiji took no objection to the retention of the word "Congress" for State organisations for the obvious reason that this name was used by various organisations of a social, political and scientific character.

"It would have been better, if the Working Committee had consulted the political organisation in the State before coming to this decision.

"The term "Congress" can, by no means be deemed to be a monopoly of only one political organisation. So far as Mysore is concerned, it must be stated that the Mysore Congress has already been recognised by the Government, so that the need for the Indian National Congress taking exception to that term does not arise.

"When Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani carried on negotiations with the Government, they did not take exception to the name.

"The Working Committee has not indicated the reason which prompted them to take this decision.

"In any case teethh hrg,vfiCn

"In any case, the Mysore Congress takes it that it (the decision of the Working Committee) will not apply to the existing political organisations in the State.

"In these circumstances, it will be unnecessary for the Mysore Congress to take any action on the Working Committee resolution".—United Press.

Suggestion To Ramesam Committee

MYSORE, May 18.

A demand that the Inquiry into the Viduraswatham firing should be held at Viduraswatham itself, has been put forward by the Executive Committee of the Mysore Civil Liberties Union at its meeting held to-day, with its President, Mr. Lakshmi Narayan Rao, in the chair.

The meeting was of opinion that examination of the witnesses on the spot would enable the Inquiry Committee to understand the evidence correctly and properly, and that it would be a great hardship to make the witnesses go all the way to Bangalore from Viduraswatham and make them stay there indefinitely, waiting for further examination.

INQUIRY ON SPOT

The meeting further opined that whether the evidence that would be recorded was true and voluntary, or tutored or given under threat, could be understood, only if the evidence is recorded at Viduraswatham—the scene of the tragedy—and that an atmosphere for sifting truth was absent in Bangalore.

The Executive Committee of the Union hold that evidence obtained in such circumstances would not command the confidence of the public.

Messrs. L. S. Raju and S. Venkatapathiah of the Bangalore Bar were deputed by the Committee to appear on behalf of the Civil Liberties Union before the Ramesam Inquiry Committee, to lay the view point of the Union before it.

The Ramesam Committee is due to begin its inquiry on Monday next.—United Press.

Mahatma's Draft On Patel-Mirza Pact

WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS

Experts For Technical Advice To Congress Cabinets

A RESOLUTION, RATIFYING THE PATEL-MIRZA PACT, DEPLORING THE FIRING AT VIDHURASWATHAM AND HOPING THAT RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE INTRODUCED IN THE MYSORE STATE, HAS BEEN DRAFTED BY MAHATMA GANDHI. THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAD NOT CONCLUDED CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT, WHEN THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY.

The names of Sir Mokshagondum Visweswarayya and Prof. Meganad Saha of Bihar are stated to have been mentioned in the Working Committee as members of the Inter-Provincial Committee of Experts to be appointed by the Committee to co-ordinate the work in the Seven Congress Provinces and tender technical advice to the Ministries. The Committee is still in search for experts to be members of the Committee and the personnel may be announced on Thursday.

Sikar Situation

It is stated that considerable time of the Committee, which met at 2 p.m. was taken up hearing Seth Jamnalal Bajaj about the Sikar situation. It might be remembered that the Congress Treasurer paid a visit to Sikar to study the Sikar-Jaipur dispute question. He is stated to have informed the Committee of the discontent among the people and about the way in which the administration was carried on. He also acquainted the Committee about the cause of dispute between Jaipur and Sikar. It is likely that the Committee might pass a resolution on the subject on the same lines as it did about Bugti.

The Working Committee is also stated to have discussed with Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar the financial position in regard to the various undertakings of the Government.

MYSORE FIRING.

The draft resolution about Mysore did not reach the Working Committee till after 4-30 from Juhu, and a special messenger had to be sent for it. It appears that the resolution narrates the incidents that led to the Patel-Mirza Pact. Reference is also made to the Flag question, as also the necessity of introduction of responsible Government. The resolution deplores the firing at Viduraswatham Consideration of the draft had not concluded when the Committee adjourned for the day.

REQUEST FROM COORG.

The Committee also considered the question of Coorg. It would be remembered that the Haripura session of the Congress passed a resolution regarding Coorg coming under Karnatak, in the scheme of the Congress distribution of Provinces. It appears that the Coorg people made a request that they should be under the Madras administration. A resolution clarifying the position was considered by the Working Committee and will be issued for publication later.

The rules of conduct for the Central Secretariat staff approved by the Working Committee in Calcutta were once again discussed, and the Committee also considered what action the President and the General Secretary should take against the members of the staff when the rules were infringed.

REPORT DENIED.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A.I.C.C., writes:—

There is an unauthorised report in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant that "The Working Committee discussed the question of infringement of rules by some members of the staff of the Congress Secretariat. Though no resolution was passed on the subject, it was agreed that disciplinary action should be taken against two members of the staff at Allahabad, who had joined the Congress Socialist Executive and also issued several statements without the previous approval of the General Secretary." This report is entirely incorrect, and no question of taking disciplinary action arose or was even referred to. Nor can a question of infringement of rules arise unless such rules are framed.

LEADERS AT JUHU

Parleys With Mahatma

The draft resolution on affairs in Mysore was informally discussed at Juhu on Wednesday morning, when Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. J.B. Kripalani and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram motored down to Birla House, where Gandhiji is staying.

It is stated to be an omnibus resolution and refers to the Patel-Mirza Pact, firing at Vidhuraswatham, reforms questions and the latest Mysore communique.

The Congress leaders are also stated to have discussed the rest of the agenda before the Working Committee, with Mahatma Gandhi and sought his guidance in certain matters.

The Working Committee has yet to discuss in detail the recommendations of the Prime Ministers' Conference. Some of the recommendations are such as require immediate action at the hands of the Working Committee.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's report regarding allocation of the C. P. Revenue to Berar has yet to be considered by the Committee.

CONSTITUTION SUB-COMMITTEE

The Constitution Sub-Committee appointed by the Haripura Session of the Congress met on Wednesday, at Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's residence. The following members were present:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Kiron Shanker Roy, Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

The Committee was appointed to enquire, discuss and recommend changes in the Congress Constitution. They are asked to find out whether it would be advisable to have indirect election of delegates to the Sessions of the Indian National Congress and

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 7.)

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Well-educated match from Bombay for educated, self-supporting pious Moslem girl. Apply Box No. 10272, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a suitable and handsome bride for a Punjabee Khatri B.A., B.T., caste-creed religion and nationality no bar. Direct correspondence from a girl preferred. Apply Box No. 10265. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Hindu Educated Cultured girl for a Hindu graduate of high family age 23 holding responsible position. Apply Box No. 10256, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Graduate Teachers preferably Lady Teachers and with training qualifications—for French and English. Apply immediately, Principal, Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle. (10270)

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10194)

Wanted for the Drawing & Design Class and the Sarvajanik Industrial School, Surat:—(1) Organizer:—Specialist in Designs (ancient and modern) suitable for training artisans of carpentry, lacquer work, goldsmithy, cloth-printing, leather-work, lace weaving, etc. Must be able to organise and supervise Drawing and Manual training work in Industrial work. One proficient in cheap, small and productive handicrafts preferred. (2) Qualified Carpentry Teacher:—Applicant must have undergone regular training course in carpentry. Must possess a certificate of proficiency from a recognised authority, must be able to teach theoretical part and look after workshop training. (3) Qualified Artisan, possessing experience in Dyeing and Calico Printing:—Applicant must be able to undertake theoretical teaching as well as organise practical work in workshop. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary, should reach the Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, before 31-5-1938. (8528)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

The Andhra Cotton Mills, Tadepalli will be leased out shortly, as per the Court's orders Persons who wish to negotiate terms for the same will please meet Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudhari, Receiver of the Mills, on 21st instant, in the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

RECEIVER,
The Andhra Cotton Mills,
Tadepalli, Guntur
(8561)

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT. 1888.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME UNDER SEC. 354 C (i) (ii)

THE SION OVERBRIDGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME SCHEME NO. 74.

Pursuant to Section 354 C (i) (ii) of the aforesaid Act, notice is hereby given that with the approval of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay already obtained I, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, propose to make an Improvement Scheme for a portion of Municipal Wards F & G of the City of Bombay for forming new or altering existing streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which area is shown by thick red lines on a Map (being Plan No. 940, dated the 18th October, 1937).

The total area of the lands so needed is approximately 1333 Sq. Yds.

The aforesaid Map of the area comprised in the Scheme may be seen during office hours at the office of the said Corporation at Cruickshank Road within the Fort of Bombay.

(Sd.) D. SYMINGTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Dated this 25th day of April, 1938.
8461

13. SITUATIONS WANTED

Diligent youth, M.A., strong and dependable at figures, offers services. Box No. 10254. "Bombay Chronicle."

52. TO BE LET.

"Lakshmi Building", palatial structure, Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Show Room, Basement for Godown any required area, large and small offices. Rents very low. No commission charged. Apply Patell, 21, Cuffe Parade. Telephone 23172. (10249)

68. FLATS TO LET

Four rooms airy flats Swastik House corner Lamington Road Kiln Lane apply Top floor Telephone 26968. (10269)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Matriculates to Become High Court Advocates within six months; home study. Advocates' Law College, Lucknow. (10229)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10262, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Artificial Silk Industry Individuals or firms financially sound and interested in the establishment of this industry, a thoroughly economic and sound business proposition will find it to their advantage to consult in the first instance Mr. S. Gangaraju, who is now at Modern Hindu Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay after completion of necessary investigation. Intending enquirers are requested to Phone 22992 and make an appointment. (10254)

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Medical Women for the post of Professor of Maternity and Child Welfare at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

PAY

(1) FOR OFFICERS NOT BELONGING TO THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

Pay at Rs. 1,050-50|2-1,350 p.m. plus 150 p.m. overseas pay (if admissible).

(2) FOR OFFICERS OF THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Pay of grade in the scale of pay in that service viz., Rs. 450-50|3-850 p.m.
(ii) Special pay at Rs. 400 p.m.
(iii) House rent allowance at Rs. 150 p.m.
(iv) Overseas pay (if admissible) at the following rates.

	p.m.
If pay is Rs. 600 or less	Rs. 100
If pay is Rs. 650 or more	Rs. 150

Candidates must have had experience of the executive and administrative aspects of Maternity and Child Welfare. Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience in directing or conducting research and lecturing to students.

Full particulars regarding Conditions of Service and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board, C|o the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is the 25th June, 1938.

(8557)

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 87 OF 1938

Re: PESSOOMUL MULCHAND a firm, carrying on business as silk merchants at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Debtors. PADAMSEY GOPALJI Petitioning Creditor.

On the 17th day of May, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

(8563)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SULEMAN HAJI AHMED UMER, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of the publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhadi Road, Mazagon in the City, Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16241 part New Survey No. 1/3702 part Cadastral Survey No. 309 part of Mazagon Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward No. 5804 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Matarpakhadi Cross Road, on or towards the West by the property of Vendor, on or towards the North by the property of Maneckji Merwanji Kharas and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1938.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8565)

Public Notices

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3 per cent LOAN
1963-65.

Issue Price Rs. 98-0-0

OPEN ON THE 19th MAY 1938, FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

Subscriptions will be received in the form of:—

CASH,

5 1/2% Loan, 1938-40;

5% Loan, 1939-44

5½% Loan, 1938-40, will be accepted at Rs. 101-12-0 and 5% Loan, 1939-44, at Rs. 104-0-0 for Rs. 100 (nominal).

Lists will be CLOSED as soon as a total of approximately Rs. 15 crores is reached, and in any case not later than close of business on the 19th May, 1938.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in India.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the above mentioned offices.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3% LOAN
1963—65

THE PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, RESERVE BANK OF INDIA Bombay will open at 10 A. M. (Standard Time) on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1938 to receive applications for the Government of India 3 per cent. Loan 1963-65.

W. T. McCALLUM.
Manager.

Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay, 14th May 1938.

NOTICE

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the Preference Shares of the Corporation will remain CLOSED from the 25th to 31st May, 1938, both days inclusive for the purpose of payment of interest due on the Preference Shares of the Corporation for the period ending 31st May, 1938. Payment will be made on application to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Corporation on the 25th May, 1938.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta, 14th May, 1938.
8558.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 154 OF 1938.

Re: SAMPATRAO R. BHATT of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the firm name and style of Messrs Stone Polishing Co., Mallet Road, Wadi Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs. NANDRAMDAS DWARKADAS Petitioning Creditors

On the 17th day of May, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Insolvency Registrar.
(8566)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 155 OF 1938

Re: (1) GANPAT HIMATLAL, (2) POONJALAL MOHANLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants carrying on business in the firm name and style of Messrs. G. Punjabhai & Co., and Messrs PUNJABHAI MOHANLAL at Ghadiali Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs. JESSASSING CHATURBHUJDAS; Petitioning Creditors

On the 17th day of May, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(8567)

Auction Sales

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN MOTOR CAR PARTS.

Sale of surplus stock of Motor Parts of the well-known firm of Messrs. L. Mathuradas & Co., Raval Building, Lamington Road, (who are removing to Manu Mansion, Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road) comprising:—axles of known motors, Drive shafts, springs, shock absorbers, crown wheels and pinions, pistons, piston pins and rings, valves, rims, hubs, rim tools and wedges, bolts, nuts, hub caps, wheel pullers, tail pipes, radiators and cells, radiator and petrol tank caps, mudguards of Ford and Chevrolet, bearings, magnetos of various makers and their parts, batteries, cables, wires, dynamos armetures, coils, carburetor, vacuum tanks, speedometers, electric and bulb horns, lamps, search lights, radios, studio and field cameras, camera stand, albums, besides similar other motor parts in great variety.

Sale on Friday the 20th May 1938 and on subsequent days (except Sunday) at 3 P. M. each day at the above mentioned Raval Building, Lamington Road.

25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed at the expense of the buyers within three days of the sale.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DHARAMSEY BHAWANJI, JAMNADAS HARAKHJI SANGHVI, HARIRAM JETHABHAI, HANSRAJ JIVANDAS and KARSONDAS KANJI, the Trustees of the Narayan Wadi Temple appointed under the Decree, dated 17-10-1935 in the High Court Suit No. 664 of 1929 have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the house standing thereon situate at Bapu Khote St. in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Collector's Bill 174-3/9 sq. yds. but on measurement it is 138 sq. yds. be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 211-796 and 2788, Collector's New No. 7525, Old Survey No. 1910-1911-1912, New Survey No. 768, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3246 of Bhuleshwar division and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 5950, Old St. No. 229, 231 and 241, New St. Nos. 21 and 31 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Masjid, on or towards the South by the house of Sewa Deoji, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Bapu Khote St.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1938.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU NANDLAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8559)

NIRMALA
Bombay Talkies'
Unique Screen Play
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
Daily 5-15; 8; 10-30
ROXY TALKIES

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Government Auctioneers.

No. 72, Medow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 24927
SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.
(S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NULL BAZAR, AT THE JUNCTION OF KHOJA STREET AND ERSKINE ROAD.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Pathare & Liladhar, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mr. Lee Wing and others, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th March 1936 and the Further Charge dated 22nd July 1936 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on Thursday the 19th day of May, 1938, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE

All that piece of quit and ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Khoja Street and Erskine Road admeasuring 197 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 3521 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6814 and 7940 and Street Nos. 1 to 15 and 132-135 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Public Road, called Khoja Street Cross Lane, on or towards the West by a building belonging to a Mahomedan, on or towards the North by Khoja Street Cross Lane and on or towards the South by Erskine Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare & Liladhar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND OBSOLETE STORES AND SCRAP SUCH AS DRUMS, BARRELS, CASKS, KEGS, EMPTY KEROSENE OIL CASES WITH TINS, TINS TOOLS, WASTE PAPER, GALVD. IRON FITTINGS, BOTTLES, BRASS, COPPER G. I. CORRUGATED SHEETS, RAILS, C. & W. IRON SCRAP, WHEEL TRUCKS, PLATFORM SCALES, PILE DRIVER VERTICAL ENGINE, CRANE, WOODEN SLEEPERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Chief Store-keeper, Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY the 26th May 1938 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, the abovementioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE under instructions from B. R. Rowe Esqr., Governing Director of Messrs. Rowe & Rowe, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the entire Stock-in-Trade of The Empire Hat Works and the Goodwill comprising Ladies Hats, Lady's dress models, Cupboards, Furniture, Fixtures, Lights, Singer Sewing Machines, Electric Ceiling fans, etc. On SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at "Rahim Mansions" No. 2, Colaba Causeway Bombay. Goods on view. D. MISTRY & Co., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE
to JAPAN via SINGAPORE,

Steamer	Arrives	Departure
Keifuku Maru	10th May	29th May
Italy	25th ,,	9th June
London	8th June	26th ,,
Himalaya	23rd ,,	10th July
Yeifuku	10th July	25th ,,

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SHOSEN'

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TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Bombay Government Accept Committee's Recommendations

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have accepted the recommendation of the Physical Education Committee appointed by them in September 1937, to establish, for a period of three years from June 1938, a Training Institute for Physical Education. The syllabus of studies at the Institute will contain the following among other subjects:—

(1) psychology and principles of physical education;
(2) material and methods of physical education;
(3) elementary knowledge of human body and principles of hygiene;
(4) principles of physical examination and first aid;
(5) elements of sociology and the importance of healthful life;
(6) physical activities, conduct of games and organisation of physical education in schools;
(7) camping and scouting;
(8) mother-craft and infant-care (for women students).

FREE TUITION

The course at the Institute will extend over a period of nine months the examination being held in April. The tuition at the Institute shall be free, and about 10 per cent of the students under training should receive stipends at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem. The award of the stipends will be subject to the usual condition that should Government offer the stipendiaries suitable appointments on the completion of their training, they should be prepared to accept them, failing which they should refund to Government the money drawn as stipend.

HUNDRED ADMISSIONS

The total number of admissions to the Institute should be hundred. In making admissions to the Institute preference should be given to young graduates who are B. Ts. and also to those who have been serving as teachers and that places in the Institute should be allotted, in consultation with the Educational Inspectors, after ascertaining the requirements of the institutions concerned. The places not filled by women should go to men.

The Director is authorised to depute about 20 Government teachers both men and women every year for training at the Institute.

FOR THREE YEARS

Government have also sanctioned the following posts for a period of three years in the first instance with effect from 1st June 1938 in connection with the Institute:—

(1) Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education on Rs. 250-20-450. per mensem.
(2) Two Senior Assistants, one on Rs. 150.10.250 (for men), one on Rs. 170-8-250 (for women).
(3) Two Junior Assistants, one on Rs. 45-5-115-efficiency bar-5-145-efficiency bar-6-175 (for men), one on Rs. 85-5-115-efficiency bar 5-145-efficiency bar-6-175 (for women).

With a start of Rs. 100 or such as may be considered suitable according to merits and circumstances of each case.

Appointments to the posts of Principal and the two Senior Assistants will be made in consultation with the Public Service Commission, Bombay-Sind. Appointments to the other posts will be made by the Director of Public Instruction, the posts of the two Junior Assistants being filled in consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Physical Education.

The Institution will be housed in a portion of the Military Buildings at Santa Cruz.

Under Emergency Powers Act

Bombay Press Keeper And Publisher Of "Daily Al Hilal" Asked To Deposit Securities

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have issued notices under Sections 3 (3) and 7 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, requiring Mr. Mohomed Kabir Ahmed, Keeper of the Bombay Press, Bombay, and Mr. Mohomed Ahsan, Publisher of the "Daily Al Hilal" to deposit securities to the amount of Rs. 1,500 each. The following is the text of the notice served on the publisher of the "Daily Al Hilal":—

"Whereas you, Mohomed Ahsan made and subscribed a declaration under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV of 1867) on the 9th September 1937 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, stating that you are the printer and publisher of the "Daily Al Hilal", printed and published at the Bombay Press, Bellasis Road, and

Whereas it appears to the Government of Bombay that the issues of the said newspaper dated the 26th February, 2nd March, 4th March, 24th March and 2nd April 1938 contain words of the nature described in Section 4, sub-Section (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, hereinafter called the "said Act", a statement of which words set out at the foot of the this notice".

Now, therefore, you, the said Mohomed Ahsan being the publisher of the said newspaper are hereby ordered, in accordance with the provisions of sub-Section (3) of Section 7 of the said Act of 1931, to deposit with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, one thousand five hundred rupees or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India as you may choose on or before the 31st day of May 1938.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Expres	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
		(Mon) (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15	15 50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee Surat (Except Saturdays)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday. 7-15 a.m

Aerodrome Construction Prevented

PATNA, (By Mail)

The construction of a private aerodrome by a Zamindar for his own aeroplanes was objected to by the tenants who filed a petition to the local administrative officer, states a report from Sapaul. A compromise was later brought about and the Zemindar was allowed to construct the aerodrome. —A. P.

Governor's Tour Cancelled

PATNA, (By Mail)

It is understood the tour programme of the new Acting Governor designate of Bihar which was to take effect on May 19 has been cancelled.—A. P.

MORARJI DESAI AT DHARWAR

Rousing Reception And Mammoth Procession

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR: (By Mail).

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai arrived by the Mail on the 15th, the arrival was public.

As this was his first visit to the Dharwar District, there was tremendous rush of people to see him and welcome him by garlanding him at Alnavar, Dharwar and Hubli. There were more than 50 associations which garlanded him. The crowd at Hubli was very huge on account of Hubli being the headquarters of the District Congress Committee and of the Provincial Congress Committee. Besides being Sunday, people rushed to the platform in large numbers with the result that there was hardly any room on the platform. A large concourse of men had to be kept outside the platform. The authorities came half an hour before the scheduled time of the train, and in spite of the heavy rush, made excellent arrangements for the Minister's public reception.

On alighting from the train, the Minister was introduced by the Commissioner to the Collector of Dharwar and the Collector of Kanara and to the Presidents of the District Local Boards and the Municipalities. The Collector then introduced the officials and M.L.A.'s, a very large number of non-officials which included the leading lawyers, doctors, businessmen and a large number of women of the town.

ARCHES AND BUNTINGS.

The Hon. Minister then inspected the Guard of Honour arranged by the Police. The President of the District Congress Committee, Mr. Hiremeath introduced all the Congress workers.

The street leading to Moongood was decorated with big arches, plantain leaves and buntings by the District Congress Committee and the Minister was taken round in procession.

The Hon. Minister left for Moongood afterwards.

ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY

Muslims And Non-Muslims Celebrate Prophet Day

(From A Correspondent)

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

A largely attended Prophet Day gathering of both Muslims and non-Muslims was held to-day (Friday, 13th May), at 5-30 p.m. in the Alfred High School compound under the presidentship of Mr. Z. H. Bukhari, Junagadh State Vakil at Rajkot. The main speaker of the day was Mr. Meerza, S. M. Ansari of Azamgarh, a noted Orientalist and scholar of Islam. Mr. Meerza Ansari's speech was very eloquent, stirring and effective. He is yet an young man of 26 and promises to be one of the best speakers of India. The speaker addressed the gathering both in English and Urdu one after the other.

In the beginning of his speech Mr. Meerza Ansari emphasised that he believed in and stood for the Islam of the Palmy Arabian days, which was very tolerant and broad-minded and taught world-wide humanitarian sympathy. Next he said that Prophet Muhammad's teachings of Islam were not only for the spiritual welfare of humanity but also for the material welfare. In his opinion the Arabian Prophet was also a Prophet of Democracy and a great upholder of that system of Government. The Islamic Democracy as worked out in its early days was the cleanest and the best. Mr. Meerza Ansari declared in very emphatic terms that to destroy Democracy will amount to destroy Islam. But to destroy Islam is simply impossible and, therefore, Democracy, the real and healthy one, will survive all ordeals, was his opinion.

PROPHET'S CLARION CALL

Mr. Meerza Ansari deplored very much the growing tendency on the part of Indian Muslim leaders to ask for rights and privileges from others, when the teachings of Muhammad demanded of his followers to work out for the rights and privileges of others. It was against the message of Muhammad and Islam to demand for special concessions, rights and protection from this party or that. Muhammad of Arabia expected his followers to work out for the salvation of not only Musalmans but of his entire humanity. It was for this reason that the Prophet again and again sounded the clarion call that Islam stood for establishing Equality, Fraternity and Liberty all over the world. The speaker proceeding further expressed his deep-felt sorrow that the spirit of service and sacrifice was hardly to be seen in many of the Indian Muslim leaders, without which all professions to belong to Islam was a farce. Lastly, he appealed to the Musalmans to strive to their utmost to establish the firm rock of Hindu-Muslim Unity and serve Hindustan with greater enthusiasm by all peaceful and legitimate means.

Some of the sufferers from various eye-diseases treated as indoor patients in the Hospital. Inset is Dr. Pragji Desai, the Eye Surgeon in charge.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest held on the body of a child named Zaver Virji (3) who died of injuries in the B. J. Hospital yesterday due to fall from the 3rd floor of Jeeva Kuvarji Building in Third Kumbharwada Lane.

Ebrahim Nissim, a Chassis Driver (No. 31)—A. Gen. who, it is alleged, absconded after knocking down an old woman on Monday, was arrested by the Kalachowki police yesterday.

He was bailed out till the 28th instant at the Dadar police court to-day.

The City Coroner opened to-day, the inquest on the body of Sitya Jadhao (45), a municipal sweeper who was found murdered on Monday night in a hut at Antop Hill.

It was stated by the deceased's sister that she saw him alive on Sunday last. Yesterday at about 10 a.m., she received information that her brother had been killed. She saw his body in the mortuary and identified it.

Witness knew the two suspects who, she said were on intimate terms. The deceased and the two suspects had been living together for sometime. They were on very good terms. Later on something happened in consequence of which the other man left the deceased. Later he joined them again. This was two or three months ago. Since then the deceased and his wife had been quarrelling over his coming back and staying with them.

The inquest was adjourned for further police investigations, till May 26.

Police Haul Up 30 Alleged Gamblers

Thirty persons were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. last night, in a house situated at Bapu Khote Street, on a charge of gaming with cards, dice and cowries.

To-day all the accused persons were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon who ordered them to be released on bail till June 1.

BODY FOUND ON RECLAMATION GROUNDS.

The body of an unidentified male was found yesterday at 12 noon between two rocks at Church Gate Reclamation.

PRESIDENCY HEALTH CONDITIONS

5 Persons Die Of Cerebro-spinal Fever

Two cases only from cholera were recorded in the province during the week as against one case in the previous week. They were reported from Nasik district and Bombay city, one each.

PLAGUE

Only one case from plague was reported during the week against 2-1 in the previous week. It was reported from Satara district.

The medical officers on cyanide fumigation in Belgaum, Dharwar, Satara and Kanara districts under Government control fumigated rat holes in 371 houses in five villages. Similar operations were also carried out in Karwar town by the municipal staff.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 144-9; Kolaba 131-5; East Khandesh 69-7; Satara 59-11; Ahmedabad 23-13; Surat 22-5; Thana 22-1; Bombay Suburban 17-3; Poona 12-4; Ahmednagar 8-7; Nasik 8-0; Belgaum 8-0; Sholapur 7-2; Kanara 4-0; Bijapur 0-1 and Bombay city 61-43. Total 595 attacks and 111 deaths against 778-112 in the previous week.

VACCINE INSTITUTE, BELGAUM.

The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts in the province during the week was 25,925.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight cases and five deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the province during the week against 1 case and 2 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 6-3 and Ahmedabad town 2-2.

MALARIA.

The touring medical officers on anti-malaria duty appointed in Kanara and Belgaum districts visited 25 villages and treated 782 persons. Of these 499 were treated for malaria.

A report from Bhavnagar states that acute scarcity of water prevails in about a score of villages in the Bhal tract.

CONGRESS AND FEDERATION

India's Political Goal Outlined

The following letter appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" in its issue of 9th May:—

Sir,—I as a Congressman entirely disagree with your correspondent Mr. B. Ghose in all that he had to say in favour of Congress accepting the Federal part of the Constitution. In the first place, nobody in the Congress to-day believes, as Mr. Ghose is trying to show that Swadeshi and boycott, passive resistance and non-co-operation, and the no-tax campaign have failed. This has been clearly stated and emphasised in Mr. Bose's presidential address at Haripura (page 16): "We have to fight Federation by all legitimate means—not merely along constitutional lines,—and in the last resort we may have to resort to mass civil disobedience, which is the ultimate sanction in our hands."

In the second place, apart from the political significance of the late Mr. Tilak's policy of responsive co-operation. Congress more than ever believes in self-determination and non-violent non-co-operation as the means to achieve India's freedom. The Congress has accepted office not with the spirit of working the Constitution but to put an end to it. In the third place, Pandit Nehru, when leaving his presidential chair at Haripura, has submitted a report to the All-India Congress Committee in which he has most ably answered the points of Mr. Ghose regarding his fear of a world or Asiatic war affecting India's interests.

Mr. Ghose, while emphasising the importance of Congress making contacts with Moslems and the Princes, requests the Congress leaders "to deal with the Princes in a spirit of wise statesmanship." Congress has already appointed a committee called the "Moslem Mass Contact Committee and the fruit of its work is seen in the recent by-election where Congress defeated all the four Moslem League candidates, and to-day Congress has a large membership amongst Moslems than the Moslem League has. Regarding Princes, Congress has to make contacts with the masses in the States and not the Princes. The opposition of the Congress to the working of the Federal part of the Constitution is not based only on the presence of the reactionary elements like the princes but on many other important issues which can be quoted from the Congress President's speech:

1. Eighty per cent of the Federal expenditure is in the hands of the Governor-General.

2. Bodies like the Reserve Bank and the Federal Railway Authority will work as "imperium in imperio" uncontrolled by the Federal Legislature.

3. All external affairs, including trade agreements, are reserve subjects.

4. The inequitable commercial safeguards make it impossible to give any effective protection to Indian national industries.

5. The shipping industry or coastal trade for Indian-owned and Indian-managed vessels is also made a reserve subject under the new Constitution.

Lastly, if, as Mr. Ghose says, "it will be a political blunder if Congress decides at such a time as this to stand out of Federation," the blunder is already committed. The Congress Working Committee at Wardha (February 4, 1938) has adopted a resolution, which was also passed in the open session at Haripura (resolution No. 12) to this effect: "In the event of an attempt being made to impose it (Federation) despite the will of the people, such an attempt must be combated in every way, and the provincial Governments and the Ministers must refuse to co-operate with it."—Yours, etc.

MOTILAL KOTHARI

47, Stanley Gardens, Belsize Park, London, N.W. 3.
May 4.

BULSAR'S EYE HOSPITAL

Public Urged To Contribute To Permanent Fund Of Rs. Two Lacs

The Chavesarawala Charitable Eye Hospital at Bulsar is a veritable boon to the people of the District between Palghar and Nadiad.

From a very modest beginning, started under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association of Bombay on 1st July 1920, the Hospital as is seen from the report before us, has expanded into an institution that Gujarat can justly be proud of.

Seventeen years ago the Hospital was started by Khan Bahadur Balsara.

This institution has gained a good deal of popularity during these years. Besides the cost of the magnificent building, Khan Bahadur Balsara to commemorate his father's name—after whom the institution is named—donated Rs. 57,000 for the running of the institution.

WANTED PERMANENT FUND

This institution which is doing such useful work on such a big scale, is run on most economical lines. The total expenditures for the lear under report comes to Rs. 7,000. But to cope with the ever enlarging scope and utility of this institution the expenses for its maintenance must necessarily increase. The financial position of this institution is therefore a source of great anxiety to its organisers. Its assured income is Rs. 3,000 only per annum and has to depend for its upkeep contributions from the public and local bodies Therefore it is very regretable that the Bulsar Municipality, the District Local Board of Surat, and the Blind Relief Association of Bombay, which used to contribute Rs. 1,000 each year, have curtailed their grant due to financial stringency. The Navsari Prant Panchayat of Baroda State has thought it fit to stop its yearly grant of Rs. 500 though over 1/8th of the total number of patients treated in the Hospital hail from its jurisdiction

A permanent fund of Rs. 2 lacs is not too big for such an institution, and one hopes that it will not be difficult for such a cosmopolitan institution of long standing to get this amount from the philanthropic public.

In the circumstances, the timely and liberal donation in Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 10,000, bearing 3-1/2 per cent. interest, received from Mr. Natverlal D. Desai, Jagirdar of Khudel, is welcome. This donation is to perpetuate the memory of his father, the late Mr. Durlabhji H. Jagirdar, and bears the condition that only its interest is to be utilized for feeding the poor patients.

The popularity of the Hospital is to a large extent due to the efforts and the untiring zeal of its organisers and of the Medical Officer at the helm, Dr. Pragji D. Desai, who as an eye-surgeon has gained a reputation in the district.

On the invitation of Sardar Amar Singh, M.L.A., on behalf of the Bilaspur District Congress Committee, the next session of the Mahakoshal Political Conference will be held at Bilaspur.—United Press.

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This is the thorough, modern way to banish your cold! Take a glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica tonight at bedtime (in warm water if you prefer it), and another refreshing draught in the morning when you wake. You will soon throw off the most severe attack!

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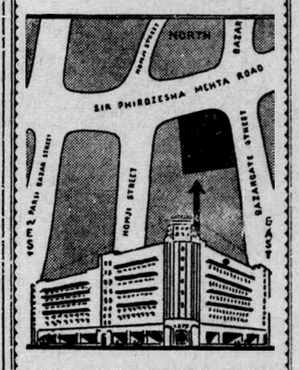

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CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Customs Beat Police By 2 Goals To 1

CALCUTTA: May 18.

The Calcutta Customs gave an excellent display when they accounted for the Police in an exciting match by 2 goals to 1 in the first division of the Calcutta Football League on Wednesday.

This must have been a shock to the Police who, at an earlier stage of the League, had lowered the colours of the Mohammedan Sporting, the holders of the League Championship.

The Customs beat Police by 2 goals to 1 on the Mohamedan Sporting ground in the first division of the League to-day.

Customs scored in the fourth minute through Bhattacharjee. Then two attempts by Templeton of the Police were easily frustrated.

The Police had the advantage of wind and pressed the Customs, but Jardine was unbeatable. When the Customs attacked, Rebello, their centre-forward, sent in a stringing shot, which Whithers, the Police goalkeeper, saved.

The Police tried hard to equalise, but all in vain due to the superb defence by Neel and Maguire, the Customs backs. At halftime the Customs led by a goal to nil.

There was a narrow escape when the Customs attacked in the first minute after resumption. Bhattacharjee sent in a stiff shot which was cleared with difficulty.

A free-kick to the Police just outside the penalty-area taken by Mills was saved by Jardine. He made another save a minute later from Carvey.

EVEN GAME.

The game was even for the next five minutes and then the Police came very near scoring on two occasions. After some pressure Carvey equalised in the 14th minute of the second half.

WINNING GOAL.

The Customs scored a good goal in the 23rd minute. Bhowmick took a corner-kick and the ball went straight into the net.

E. B. Railway drew with Kalighat, neither side scoring.—A.P.

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY

Fixtures And Umpires' Appointments

The following are the fixtures and umpires' appointments in the Jepsen and the Killedar Cup Hockey tournaments for the remaining week:—

THURSDAY, May 19: Lusitanians v. City Police, at 5-40 p.m. (first quarter-final). (Nagporewalla and Otto Ernst).

KILLEDAR CUP FOR WOMEN.

FRIDAY, May 20: Bombay City 'B' v. Proctor 'A', at 6 p.m. (Joseph and Sullen).

SATURDAY, May 21: Poona United v. Hockets, at 4-50 p. m. (Baria and K. S. Lynn).

KILLEDAR CUP.

Vincent Club v. Cosmopolitans at 6 p.m. (Francis and D'Souza Lazarus).

SUNDAY, May 22: "Times of India" 'A' v. Portuguese, at 4-50 p.m.

KILLEDAR CUP.

Bombay City 'A' v. Winners of City 'B' and Proctor 'A' at 6 p.m. (P.A. Francis and Riberio).

ALL-INDIA AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Bharucha And Basnur To Represent Bombay

P. Bharucha and V. S. Basnur have been nominated by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association to represent Bombay in the All-India Acquatic Championships to be held at Calcutta on May 28 and 29.

For want of funds the Olympic Association is not in a position to send a water-polo team and divers to Calcutta.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

Igatpuri Make Their Exit

PORTUGUESE WIN BY 2 LATE GOALS

The G. I. P. Institute, Igatpuri, made their exit from the Jepsen Cup Hockey tournament on Wednesday, when they went down to the Bombay Portuguese Association XI by 2 goals scored in the second half of play.

The game lacked thrills and excitement, which is generally associated with good hockey.

The visitors exerted pressure immediately after the start and but for timely clearances coupled with good defensive tactics of Misquita and Michael, the Portuguese backs, Igatpuri forwards might have done some damage, After a brief spell, in which Igatpuri men had some breakaways, the winners' attack-line tested their opponents' defence.

Up and down play, in which the rival defenders reigned supreme, saw the whole of the initial period played without a point being obtained.

It was the same tale in the second half, the only difference being that a little after the restart the Portuguese opened their account through Pereira, their inside-left.

This served as an eye-opener for the Igatpuri team, who looked a little over-confident till their opponents established the lead. The visitors now worked hard to equalise but the determined defence put up by the portuguese frustrated all their efforts.

L. D'Sa put the issue beyond doubt when a little later he doubled the score. The winners' inside-right, after pushing the ball, rushed on in time to score off the rebound.

THE RESULT.

Portuguese Association 2 goals.
Igatpuri Nil.

TEAMS.

Portuguese Association: Mendonsa; Misquita and Michael; J. D'Sa, B. Alphonso and Francis; DMello, L. D'Sa, Sanyal, Pereira and Fernandes.

Igatpuri: S. Marsh; Smither and Coxs; Kirk, Santos and A. Bessant; L. Bessant, Ambosta, Boccarro, Dodd, D. Marsh and R. Santos.

Umpires: Messrs. Rodriques and M. C. Kapadia.

FIRST QUARTER-FINAL TO-DAY

Lusitanians To Meet City Police

The Lusitanians meet the Bombay City Police in the first Quarter-final of the Jepsen Cup Hockey tournament at the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association ground to-day at 5-40 p.m.

Both teams are in good form and their encounter should provide good hockey, hitherto not seen in the tourney.

INDIAN TO SWIM ENGLISH CHANNEL

President Subhas Bose's Message To Public Of This Country

P. K. Ghosh, the well-known Calcutta swimmer, is shortly leaving for Europe by car with the object of attempting to swim the English Channel.

Wishing Ghosh success in his enterprise, Mr. Subhas Bose, the Congress President, in a message says:—

"I hope that he will get the necessary sympathy and help from the public of this country so that he may return home after fulfilling his mission."

It is understood that the members of the Baroda State Prajamandal are contemplating to conduct propaganda in favour of Prohibition in the State.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 224 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres. 3.305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

11-30 Indian recorded music.

p.m.

12-55 Market rates, Announcements. 1-5 European recorded music.

5-30 Bombay Orchestra. 5-35 Masute and Parsekar. 5-40 Durrani. 5-50 Amanat Ali Khan. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Behind scenes. 7-45 B. M. Devalankar of Poona. 8-0 Alap ke Vilap. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Amirbai Karnataki of Bijapur. Film geets, Gujarati song. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Amanat Ali Khan. 9-30 News. 9-45 Mock Public Service Commission. Bombay I: Medium-wave. 10-0 Prem Jyoti. 10-15 B. M. Devalankar. Shahnai solo. 10-30 Amirbai Karnataki, Bombay II: Short-wave. 10-0 Beniameno Gigli: Tenor. 10-7 Barnabas Von Geezy's Orchestra. 10-10 Bombay Chamber Music Society. 184 Concert. From Willingdon Club. 10-45 Budapest String Quartet.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-0 Solemn and Sublime. 7-40 Saz-o-Hamawaz. 7-50 Light music. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Junagadh Listener's Choice.

p.m.

1-0 Hour's Diversion.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Akhtar Jahan. 6-0 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 Shahzadi Jan. 7-15 Chand Khan. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 In the Haunted House. Talk in Hindustani by R. L. Verma. 8-30 Omar Khayyam. (Hindustani). News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Matters of moment: BBC Relay. 10-5 Joe De Souza's Band. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Shahzadi Jan. 8-15 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-5 Akhtar Jahan. 10-30 Instrumental Interlude. 10-35 Chand Khan. 10-45 Shahzadi Jan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12 36 Radio Quartette. Weather for Ocean and River Craft. 1-36 History: Great Moments. Capt. Scott reaches South Pole. Dramatic representation. By N. K. Chatterjee. 2-6 Gramophone Records. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Classico-modern song. 5-51 Light Bengali songs. 6-6 Sitar alap and gat: Raga: Jaijaiwanti. 6-41 Thumri Bengali. 6-56 Kirtan: Monohorsahi style. 7-21 Musical variety. 7-51 Correct Diet. Talk in Bengali by a doctor. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Musical variety. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Cockney Humour. 9-36 Medicine and Surgery. Talk by Major Dabiruddin Ahmed. 9-51 Vocal Recital.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Qawwali. 6-5 Mumtaz Begam. 6-30 Hour with villagers. 7-30 Zeenat Begam. 7-50 Reading from Selected Books. 8-0 Mumtaz Begam. Song. 8-20 Zulfi-i-Mahboob. 8-30 Zeenat Begam. 8-50 Violin and Tabla. 8-55 Qawwali. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Art of Bluffing, talk by M.A. Latif. 10-0 Mumtaz Begam. 10-15 Khyber Orchestra. 10-20 Zeenat Begam. 10-40 Two neighbours.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P. M.

6-0 Qawwali. 6-35 Airvoice Quartet. 6-40 Classical Music. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30 Fateh Ali Khan and Party. 7-40 Gramophone Records. 8-0 Jummibai. 8-15 Barber is Surgeon and Hairdresser, talk in Hindustani by H.L. Laq. 8-30 Jummibai. 8-45 Vichitra veena recital. 8-50 Qawwal. 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Qawwal's Party, Bhajan. 9-55 Mohammad. Dilruba recital. 10-0 M.A. Khan and F.A. Khan. 10-30 Jummibai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

P. M.

6-30 Hasinabai. 6-55 Instrumental Trio. 7-5 V. N. Thakar. 7-35 Mohammad Ismail Khan. 7-45 Samarqand-o-Bokhara. Talk in Hindustani by S. Thanvi. 8-0 Hasinabai. 8-25 Master Shambhoo. 8-50 V. N. Thakar. 9-15 News and Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Current Events. Talk by Rev. Carlton C. Allen. 10-0 Master Shambhoo. 10-20 V. N. Thakar. 10-40 Hasinabai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m).
GSG (to 8.30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (12.53m).

P. M.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Band of The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment). 8-5 Gang Smasher. 8-25 Orchestral Music. 8-50 Empire Variety Theatre. 9-30 Matters of Moment. Talk by Edward Thomson for India. 10-5 English Theatre Music.

10.50 to 11.45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m). GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.51m).

World's Only Woman Skipper

Said to be the only woman skipper in the world, 31-years-old Anna Shatinina has been appointed to head an important fishing outpost in the vicinity of Vladivostock, Eastern Siberia, and thus becomes the first woman captain of a seaport.

A "veteran" of two round-the-world voyages in Soviet freighters under her command, Miss Shatinina ruled her male crews with a firm hand. Sea captains in the Russian mercantile marine hold high opinions of her ability as a navigator.

DECCAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Sardar To Preside

SANGLI, May 17.

Arrangements for the forthcoming session of the Deccan States' People's Conference are nearing completion.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside over the deliberations on May 22 and 23.

Other Conferences to be held at Sangli include:—

The Deccan Students' Conference, to be held on the 20th instant. and inaugurated by Mr. Shankerrao Deo. Prof. Datto Waman Potdar will be the President of this Conference.

Mr. V. N. Jog of Dharwar will inaugurate the Deccan States' Pleaders' Conference, of which Mr. K. F. Nariman will be the President.

There will also be a meeting of the Central Board of the Deccan States' Loka Sabha (People's Council).

The same day, the Reception Committee of the Deccan States' People's Conference will meet.

On May 21st, the Deccan States' Assembly Members' gathering will be held under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Soman of Satara.

In the evening, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande will perform the opening ceremony of the Khadi Exhibition at 6-30.—United Press.

Assembly By-Election Candidate Disqualified

PATNA, (By Mail)

Mr. Abdul Quaiyum Ansari, who contested the by-election to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from the Patna City Muhammadan Urban constituency recently, has been declared to be disqualified for being chosen and being a member of the provincial Assembly or Council for five years from March 16, 1938, for having failed to lodge a return of his election expenses within the specified time.—A.P.

Adequate Share In Maritime Trade

DEMAND OF INDIAN SHIPPING

Plea For Protection Of Industry From Drastic Rate Wars

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay, in the course of a letter addressed to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, Unofficial Advisory Committee for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, says:—

"You will no doubt recollect that the attention of the non-official advisers was drawn to the subject of Indian Shipping in September last when the trade negotiations commenced in Simla and it was understood at that time that the matter had received their favourable consideration. My Committee therefore, hope that your colleagues and your goodself will be pleased to lend their powerful support to the legitimate claims of Indian shipping for a reasonable and adequate share in the maritime trade between India and Great Britain and will, therefore, exert all their influence with the delegates of the Government of India to secure such share for Indian shipping as an integral part of the new Indo-British Trade Agreement.

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCES

As you are aware, the Government of India have repeatedly expressed their sympathy with the Indian demand for participation of Indian shipping in the overseas trade of India. For instatnce, Sir George Rainey, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, stated in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd September 1929 that the Government's objective was to provide for "an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India". Again in January 1930 after the close of the Shipping Conference the Government of India themselves announced that it would be their responsibility to take steps for the achievement of that objective. It is unnecessary to cite several other declarations of Government's attitude and policy in this respect which has been made clear more than once both inside and outside the Legislature. As the Government of India have, however, not taken any step even to secure an entry for Indian shipping into the overseas trade of the country upto now, my Committee submit that the present Indo-British Trade Negotiations provide a very suitable opportunity for that Government to implement their policy in this connection and provide for the development of Indian shipping on an important overseas route.

SHIPPING FREIGHT

Shipping freight constitutes an important item in the "invinsible exports" from the United Kingdom into India and the Federation of Indian Chambers have rigthly insisted from the commencement of the present Indo-British trade negotiations that due cognisance of such external liabilities which annually accrue to India should be taken in any fresh trade agreement. My Committee have to point out that earnings from shipping freight are an important item of "invisible exports" which set right the balance of trade of a ship-owning country.

My Committee would like to invite your particular attention to the wide recognition of the principle that the claims of national shipping and its expansion should form a vital part of a trade agreement which one country desires to make with another country. The Russian use of British shipping which was taken into account in the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement of 1934 may be mentioned as an illustration of this policy. British shipping interests insited that if Russia wished to sell to England her wheat, oil and timber but was unwilling to accept Britain's manufactured goods of an equivalent value, she must be induced to make up the difference by using the services of British ships. It was demanded that a definite percentage of such imports must be carried in British ships on a remunerative basis.

IN INDIAN SHIPS

My Committee emphatically contend that if British shipping wants to carry British imports because Britain supplies a valuable market, India is entitled to demand with equal, if not greater, justification that since British goods find an important market in India, those goods or at any rate an appreciable portion of them should be carried in Indian ships.

BASIS OF BILATERAL PACT

My Committee have further to point out that co-operation in the various economic spheres between India and Britain to their mutual advantage should be the basis of any bilateral pact. It is, therefore, essential that such co-operation should also extend to a vital service like that of shipping in which British shipping interests have hitherto been antagonistic to the development of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of their own country. My Committee regret to draw your attention to the fact that from the time of Tatas' venture in the Indo-Japanese maritime trade until now, British shipping interests have preferred to work jointly with foreign interests which in some cases have been enemies of the British Commonwealth rather than with Indians who are fellow-citizens of the British Empire. It is well-known that in the case of Tatas' shipping enterprise, the British shipping interests did not hesitate to make common cause with the foreign shipping interests in order to oust and annihilate an Indian shipping concern. History repeats itself. When the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the premier Indian shipping concern fought its way for admission to the Coastal Conference in 1923, it was compelled to agree not to ply its ships outside the Indian coastal trade as the price for being allowed to exist in its own home waters. Even when the Agreement of that Company with the British shipping companies was renewed in 1933, all the moral pressure and influence of Sir Joseph Bhore, the then Commerce Member, was brought to bear upon that Company to give an undertaking that that Company would not ply its ships into certain established overseas routes of the B. I. and the P. & O.

GOVERNMENT APATHY CONTINUES

The same spirit of hostility on the part of British shipping interests and the same apathy and indifference on the part of the Government of India continue even to-day. When, in 1935, Walchand Hirachand approached Mr. Shaw, the Chairman of the P. & O. Co., for the purpose of arriving at a working arrangement in connection with the scheme for a fast passenger service between India and Europe which he had formulated in consultation with influential Indian businessmen. Mr. Shaw declined even to discuss the scheme with him.

My Committee have, however, to emphasise the vital necessity of India having an adequate Indian mercantile marine in its overseas trade as an integral portion of Commonwealth shipping particularly in view of the existing delicate international relationship in Africa and Asia.

It might be contended that at present there is no Indian shipping in existence in the overseas trade including the Indo-British maritime trade and that therefore the question of its development is a hypothetical one. As stated, however, by Sir Archibald Hurd in the observations quoted above.

"If trade opportunities were provided owners would be ready and, indeed, eager to supply the tonnage".

RATE WARS

Indian enterprise did endeavour to participate in the overseas trade of India as shown by several ventures in the past including the line run by Messrs. Tata & Sons between Bombay and Japan. Such enterprises, however, did not succeed as a result of the hostile atttitude of and the drastic rate wars waged by powerful non-Indian vested interests. It is not surprising that after such unfortunate experiences. Indian shipping did not venture in the overseas trade, as it would have had to face the same insuperable difficulties without any aid from the Government of the country. It might be added that Indian shipping is even to-day apprehensive of the same dangers and risks of drastic rate wars, which unaided and incipient Indian ventures would necessarily have to face.

My Committee have, therefore, to urge that in the Indo-British trade agreement adequate provision should be made for the participation of Indian shipping enterprise in that trade and that measures should be taken to protect such shipping from rate wars from the existing interests.

The Acid in Your Stomach Would Burn a Hole in the Carpet

When you feel indigestion pains, those pains are usually caused by too much acid in your stomach. Do you know, that acid is so powerful that it would burn a hole through a thick pile carpet? Chemists have proved that. They have poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (a reproduction of Stomach Acid) on to a carpet, and that acid has actually burned a six-inch hole, as shown in the photograph on the right.

If acid does that to a carpet you can imagine what it does to your stomach. Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that harmful excess acid—within a few minutes. Simply suck one or two Digestif Rennie Pastilles after meals or when you feel pains of indigestion.

Digestif Rennie Pastilles work in three ways—they contain antacids which neutralise, acidity; absorbents which reduce stomach gas; and digestive ferments which actively aid digestion.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 5, 1994
Mulim: Rabi-ul-Avval 18, 1357
Parsi: Adar 16, 1307
Hightide: 2-21 15-11
Lowtide: 8-09 21-23
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 3m

Indian and European Progressive Groups: Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will speak on "The Congress and Federation", Green's Restaurant, 6-30 p.m.

S. S. 'Maloja' with English mails of May due at 7 p.m.

Saturday, May 21.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Radio communication has been established at Kulangsu and traffic will be accepted for Kulangsu only.

MUNSHI FOR MAHABLESHWAR

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, leaves Bombay to-morrow afternoon for a short stay at Mahableshwar. The Minister will halt for a day at Poona and visit the Yeravda Prison Press before proceeding to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY TELUGU EDUCATION FUND

Poor students (male and female) of the Telugu community who are strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the above Fund should apply to the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund at 112, 5th Kamatipura, Bombay No. 8 on a printed form before 20th June 1938. The form can be had on application.

INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

The Provisional Secretary of the Indo-Japanese Association writes: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the inangural meeting which took place on May 10th at the Hotel Majestic, has received numerous messages making inquiries into the organisation of the Association. All interested are requested that all inquiries and the forms of membership of the Association, be had from Mr. B. K. Sharma, the Provisional Secretary of the Association, 291, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ACWORTH LEPER HOME

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Home, Matunga, acknowledges the following donations to the Home received during January, February and March, 1938:

A portion of interest on the Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, through the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay Rs. 84-4-0; Mr. S. G. Kantak Rs. 25; Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate Rs. 15; Mr. C. Parekh Rs. 3; Bai Bachubai and Bai Mithibai Rs. 2-12-0; Mr. Wamanrao V. Pradhan Rs. 2 Newspaper:—The "Hindu"; and sweets from: Messrs. Keshavji Champsey; Hemchand Ramji Sha; Valabhdas Devchand; Thakersi Malji and Co.; Thacker Narottam Girdhar; Sha Nanji Narsingh; Major Watts, I.M.S. and Messrs. N. Powell and Co.

LAD SUWARNAKAR MITRA MANDAL

The Mandal, writes the Hon. Secretary will award prizes to the successful students of the Lad Suwarnakar community for the year 1938 as follows:

1. To the first two successful students from the Matriculation Examination 1938.
2. To the first two successful students from the Vernacular Final Examination 1938.
3. To the two girl sudents passing Vernacular Fourth Standard or any other higher one

Students appearing for any of the above examinations should send in their applications before 30th June 1938 stating their age, caste, the examination number and full address to V. P. Belapurker, President, Lad Suwarnakar Mitra Mandal, Bombay, Kushaba's Chawl, near Byculla Station, DeLisle Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hollywood Revue" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"hTe Case of The Black Cat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Who's Your Lady Friend" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Saki" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Mukti" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar" Daily at
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Varsity Snow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA "Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"The Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Masterman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Double Wedding". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A hearty send-off was accorded to Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Association of Indian Industries at Victoria Terminus on Wednesday, when he left Bombay to preside over the First South India Railway Passengers' Conference to be held at Devakottai on the 20th. The Conference will be attended by representatives from all parts of India and will be opened by the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour of Madras Government.

POSTAL NOTICE

Packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all mails for Portuguese East Africa (and Lawrenzo Marques) per s.s. 'Talamba' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel Mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th May 1938.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th May 1938.

Packet mails (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all letter mails for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 25th May 1938, for despatch by the above steamer.

ANTI-T. B. FUND

Opening Performance At Metro Cinema

The date of the Opening performance at the Metro Cinema has been fixed for Wednesday, June 8, at 10 p.m.

The main feature of the programme will be the new film "Broadway Melody 1938". The seating plan for the opening performance at the Metro Cinema, the whole of the proceeds of which are to be given to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, is now open at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s Office at Rampart Row. A feature of the evening will be the broadcast at the entrance by various distinguished guests. This is invariably done at the premieres in Hollywood but is an innovation in Bombay.

The Cinema, which is air conditioned throughout and has a special smoke extract installation, will be one of the most attractive places in which to spend a June evening and those who attend will find it a pleasant way of aiding the campaign now being waged against the dread disease of tuberculosis.

TRAVANCORE CHIEF SECRETARY MEETS LUMLEY

Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore, had an interview on Wednesday morning with His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay.

COIMBATORE BISHOP DEAD

The death has occurred this morning of Rev. Aloysius Tournier, Roman Catholic Bishop of Coimbatore at St. Mary's Hospital at the age of 50, after a prolonged illness

The body will be removed for internment at St. Michael's Cathedral, Coimbatore.—A. P.

"Deccan Times" Prophet Birthday Number

"The Deccan Times" of Madras has published a special number on the occasion of the annual celebration of Prophet Mohammed's birthday. Most of the articles deal with the various aspects of the personality and achievements of the founder of Islam. There are other contributions, too, of Islamic interest. Begum Amiruddin writes about Palestine while there is a special article on the Turkish capital by the Governor of Ankara.

EROS 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY!

MURDER MYSTERY THRILLER!!

"THE CASE OF THE BLACK CAT"

with
RICARDO CORTEZ
JUNE TRAVIS

TO-MORROW
GREAT FUN SHOW

JOE E. BROWN
rowdier and funnier than ever before
IN
"WIDE OPEN FACES"
It's a MOLAR SHAKING MIRTH QUAKE

Menaka and partner in oneof the dances given at the Capitol last night

Syed Ebrahim Saifuddin, (known as Peer Saheb of Baghdad), who is leaving Bombay to-day after a stay of 28 years.

Mr. N. M. Kumpte, Deputy Commissioner, Crimes Branch, Bombay, who is sailing for England to-day on four months' leave to study latest methods of investigation of crimes at Scotland Yard He is the first Indian Police Officer from this Presidency to go to Scotland Yard.

PEER EBRAHIM

A Well-Known Bombay Figure

Syed Ebrahim Saifuddin, known as Peer Saheb of Baghdad, has been a familiar figure in Bombay, especially in Muslim circles. When he came to Bombay twenty-six years ago, he received a most enthusiastic welcome. During the Khilafat movement, Peer Ebrahim gave his support to it and his advice was constantly sought by the late Mr. Chhotani, who was President of the Central Khilafat Committee, and other prominent Khilafat workers. The Peer Saheb was a protagonist of education among Muslims and held progressive views on political questions. He belongs to one of the most well-known family in Baghdad. He leaves for Iraq to-night at 10 p.m. by s.s. "Versova" from No. 4, Victoria Docks.

SARDAR'S STATEMENT ON CLOVE BOYCOTT

Will Be Formally Lifted By Committee After Settlement Is Confirmed By Colonial Office

BOMBAY, May 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee, has issued the following statement:

Inquiries are being made from Zanzibar and various places in India whether boycott of cloves has been formally lifted. There seems to be a little misunderstanding about the whole position, and it is necessary to clear it.

The settlement regarding the clove dispute was, in the first instance, arrived at between the Zanzibar Government and the Indian community in Zanzibar as represented by the Indian National Association there. The settlement is subject to confirmation by the Colonial Office and Indian National Congress. After this confirmation is received, then alone the settlement becomes an accomplished fact, and then will be the time for the boycott to be lifted by the All-India Clove Boycott Committee.

As the things stand to-day, the Congress has accepted the terms of the settlement on the recommendation of the Indian National Association. The approval of the Colonial Office, however, is not yet received, and, therefore the settlement is incomplete Boycott of foreign cloves is, therefore, to continue in India, until it is formally lifted by an official announcement of the clove boycott committee. It is, however, hoped that the approval of the Colonial Office will be received very shortly, and the Clove Boycott Committee will be in a position to lift the boycott.—A. P.

Menaka Presents
OLYMPIAD PROGRAMME
AT THE CAPITOL

White Gandhi caps and black dinner jackets presented a striking contrast at the "Capitol" last night when Menaka and her ballet gave their first performance of the season in the presence of a large cosmopolitan gathering, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Governor of Bombay.

The dominant note left by the programme as a whole, was a sense of wonder at the vast potentialities of Indian classic as well as folk dancing, the amazing range of notes—plaintive, emotional and even elemental—which an Indian orchestra can produce and the exquisite beauty of form and colour inherent in Indian costumes.

ORCHESTRA SCORES

The programme opened with the orchestra playing Raga Mand Bihag A beautiful composition, it was appropriately rendered, beginning with a faint and distant rumbling of "tabla" and gaining in volume as each instrument joined into complete the melody.

CLASSIC AND GAY

No less than twelve items were presented before the interval. Of these, the best was no doubt "Viraha Milap", danced by Menaka, Ramnarayan and Damyanti. Depicting the reconciliation of Radha and Krishna, it was a fine example of Indian interpretive dancing, full of eloquent gestures. Usha, the dance of the Dawn, a Solo by Menaka, was another artistic success.

The kite dance was appropriately a light and gay trifle, but what proved to be most popular and brought the house down was "Harao Mehri", Bikaneer folk dance, which had to be repeated after several encores.

Ramnarain and Gauri Shanker both gave a solo each. While Ramnarain executed Shiva's Dance of Destruction in the classic kathak technique, Gauri Shanker depicted elemental fury in the dance of the Storm God. It would be futile to compare them with Uday Shanker but they do possess dancing talent and command over technique which promises to improve further with added experience.

AJANTA FRESCOES COME TO LIFE!

The ballet "Deva Vijaya Nritya", in two episodes, revived the atmosphere of mythology. It was as if the Ajanta frescoes had suddenly come to life. The second episode was particularly impressive as it had more life and movement and brought the programme to a grand finale.

In keeping with her belief in the totality of effect being of greater importance than an individual star turn, Menaka did not seek to dominate the show with her own performances. But, as a producer, she deserves even more congratulations for so well arranging the whole ballet which provides not only entertainment but also cultural education.

SCENE AT GULALVADI

Sequel To Motor Accident

A large crowd collected on the road and stoned a car smashing its glass windows and hitting the driver, when he proceeded along Gulalwadi after knocking down three persons on the road, on Wednesday evening. One of the injured persons was stated to be a student.

It is learnt that a cotton-broker, named Atmaram Rampratap, was driving the car. The number of the car is N2093. Hardly had he gone a few yards after knocking down three persons, when shouts rang in the air, with missiles flying and the traffic constable on duty blew the whistle.

Officers from Maharbourie and Pydhonie Police Stations came to the spot, where it is stated, they saw the owner-driver lying on the road. Immediately, the Police dispersed the crowd, took the injured persons to the hospital and brought the car to the Pydhonie Police Station.

Sergeant Finan of the Pydhonie Police is making inquiries.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

H. H. The Regent Rani Saheb of Sawantwadi, Princess Hemlata Raje of Sawantwadi, Lt.-Colonel M. J. Holgate, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Raper and Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. T. H. Boss lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended Menaka's Performance at the Capitol Theatre.

Indian Cartoonist Honoured

Shankar, the famous Indian cartoonist, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. P.G. Pillai, the well-known Ayurvedic physician of Bombay, at "Narayan Vihar," Poona Wadi, Dadar, on Tuesday night. Covers were laid for about 40, and among the prominent guests was Dr. N Kunjan Pillai who had just returned from Simla, where he had been deputed by the Travancore Government in connection with protection to the cocoanut industry.

After a sumptuous dinner in right Malayali fashion, the guests felicitated Shankar on the success he had attained in his profession, and expressed the hope that his visit to Europe would help him to achieve yet greater success in an art which was soon captivating the newspaper world in this country. They wished him 'bon voyage.'

The party dispersed late in the night.

Earnings Of State-Owned Railways

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ending 30th April 1938 (3rd period) amount to Rs. 276 lakhs. This is Rs. 13 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.—United Press.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS

Grain Merchants Renew Pledge Of Support To Congress

A grand dinner party was arranged by the Grain Merchants and Seeds Traders' Associations on Wednesday night at the G. T. Boarding House, Gowalia Tank, the birth-place of the Indian National Congress in honour of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders. Covers were laid for over a 1,000 guests, and the gathering was cosmopolitan.

Sjt. Bose was received by Mr. Ratansey Hirji and Khimji Shamji as he arrived.

Mr. Hirji read an address in Gujarati welcoming the President.

Mr. Khimji then read an address in English thanking the Congress President for honouring them with his presence there, where the Indian National Congress was first held in 1885. Continuing, he said: Since that time, the Congress had grown tall like a skyscraper and acquired Himalayan strength.

They fully agreed with the aims of the Congress and would stand by the Congress in its forward march.

CALL TO BUSINESSMEN

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose replying in Hindi said he was glad to be present there. He knew of their services to the Congress. The Congress was fighting the constitution. The Congress stood for Poorna Swaraj.

For winning Swaraj, sacrifice was essential, and he hoped that they would stand ready, whenever the next fight might come.

Their Majesties will continue the tour to-day when the King will open the new extension to the Manchester Town Hall.

SCIATICA RAN IN THE FAMILY

Grandfather, Father, Grandson Were Victims

KRUSCHEN ENDS FAMILY CURSE

Sciatica and lumbago ran in this family Grandfather, father, and grandson suffered from both these agonising complaints. But the grandson found a way to end the family curse. His letter tells how he did it:—

"Up to 10 years ago, I suffered from sciatica and lumbago. In fact, one week, I had to be 'ironed out' every morning before I could go to my work. My grand-father and my father had sciatica and lumbago, so I suppose it was hereditary. Ten years ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and since then I have never had a suspicion of a pain. I never take anything else but my daily dose of Kruschen, year in and year out."—G.R.L.

Sciatica and lumbago are commonly caused by too much uric acid in the body. If you can keep down the excess of uric acid every day, it stands to reason that you will not have to suffer any more.

That is just what Kruschen does—it rids the blood of poisonous uric acid. If there are deposits—in the muscle sheaths, as in lumbago—or piercing the nerves, as in sciatica—or in the joints, as in rheumatism. Kruschen Salts dissolves them and assists Nature to pass them out of the body. And as they go, aches and pains go too!

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938

FLOGGING IN JAILS

The Bombay Government have issued a Communique explaining the circumstances in which Mr. Chavan a political prisoner in the Bijapur Jail, was flogged by the jail authorities for alleged indiscipline. The Communique is presumably little more than the explanation given by the officials on the spot, for we are not told of any inquiry made into the incident. Government themselves do not seem to be much impressed by it as they declare that they "are anxious that the punishment of whipping in jail should not be resorted to except under exceptional circumstances and under special orders from Government." There is perhaps a slight suggestion here that the circumstances in which Chavan was flogged were not exceptional so as to justify the punishment and that they would not have given the special order for it if such an order had been sought. Government further state that they are "considering the question of revising the Jail Manual in this respect." The suggestion here is that the flogging in the present case is permitted by the Jail Manual as it is now and that for that very reason the Manual should be so revised as to make flogging in similar circumstances impossible.

Salient Facts

The question is still open one whether the flogging of Chavan was really permissible even under the existing Jail Manual and whether, if it was permissible, as distinct from obligatory, it was wise. Let us consider the relevant facts taken from the Official statement itself. It is alleged therein that Chavan was guilty of "systematic insubordination", that he claimed he was not liable to do any work and was thrice punished for refusing to do his work and that he "began to instigate other prisoners in the jail to acts of insubordination." The incidents that immediately proceeded the flogging are officially narrated as follows: "While the District Magistrate was taking his rounds among the other prisoners Chavan instigated several other prisoners including habituals to create a disturbance. A disturbance followed and there was imminent danger of other prisoners resorting to rioting if Chavan was not dealt with properly. When brought before the District Magistrate and the Superintendent, Chavan owned having created the disturbance and stated that he was not afraid of any punishment. As the authorities in charge found the situation very difficult they followed the routine in such cases and awarded the punishment of nine stripes to Chavan as the ring leader under Rule (703) (14) (c) (ii) of the Bombay Jail Manual". The Rule referred to states: "Whipping shall only be ordered as a punishment for the following offences:—(1) Mutiny; (2) Conduct seriously affecting the discipline of the jail or incitement thereto; (3) Serious assaults on any public servant or visitor; (4) After other punishments have failed in the case of offences of a specially grave nature.

Unsatisfactory

Explanation

It will be noted that the Rule permitted flogging in the present case only if the alleged insubordination of the prisoner was likely "seriously" to affect the discipline of the jail and after other punishments had failed. Now, the allegations about Chavan's insubordination, even if they are not much exaggerated, are either not serious enough or not clear enough to justify flogging. What were precisely his own acts of insubordination and those to which he incited others? What was the nature of the "disturbance" which he caused and admitted having caused? As regards his refusal to do work, that certainly does not justify flogging. Finally, it is not stated that all other kinds of punishment had been tried and had failed. Simple isolation of Chavan and the political prisoners that were with him might have averted any serious indiscipline among the prisoners in general, if at all there was any such indiscipline among them. Altogether, the explanation given by the officials concerned and published by Government is utterly unsatisfactory. We have no doubt Government will not be content with it but will institute a searching inquiry into the whole deplorable episode. Flogging has long been condemned as a barbarous form of punishment even for ordinary prisoners. Its use in the case of political prisoners is an outrage. Government ought to take severe notice of the officials concerned in the present case if it is found on a searching inquiry that flogging was avoidable in the circumstances.

Bihar Premier's Appeal

Addressing a conference of Muslim workers in Bihar, the Premier of that Province said three things which, we wish, the Muslims would consider carefully. For, they represent fundamentals of the Indian situation which they ought not to ignore. The Premier declared that "he was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim, but an Indian." This is the only position that any administrator can possibly adopt. Existing side by side in intimate contact, as Hindus and Muslims do all over the country, it is only logical that those who are charged with the duty of governing should be above distinctions of Hindu or Muslim. They have got to be "Indians." As to the governed, politico-economic problems are the same for Hindus and Muslims. They are Indian problems, and, to be solved satisfactorily, they must be treated as such. But a satisfactory solution of them is also beneficial to both Hindus and Muslims as Hindus and Muslims, for the Premier was affirming nothing but the truth—and a truth that both Hindus and Muslims should ponder—that "a Hindu or a Muslim could not follow his religion strictly unless his economic condition improved." The politico-economic problem, therefore, is the fundamental problem and common to both. It is this that the Congress represents and it is this that constitutes the justification of the Bihar Premier's call to Muslims to join it, especially when communal rights have already been granted by it.

Britain And Czecho-slovakia

Czecho-Slovakia in reference to the problem of the Sudeten Germans was the subject, the other day, of interesting questions and more interesting answers in the House of Commons. While Mr. R. A. Butler could not "usefully" make any statement in connection with the recent discussions between the British Ambassador and the German Foreign Minister, he was eager to make it quite clear that "His Majesty's Government have not suggested to the Czecho-Slovak Government any particular measures." This would appear, on surface, to be a very correct attitude, a graceful recognition of the sovereign rights of Czecho-Slovakia on the part of a Power which, in the interests of European peace, considered it its duty to urge conciliation and a friendly settlement. But did Britain stop at general advice only because of that? Mr. R.A. Butler, who was so eager to disclaim the suggestion of having advised any "particular measures" was studiously silent when asked: "Do Government realise that in making these representations at Prague they are assuming a heavy moral responsibility?" The British game seems to be rather clear. British realists are only too willing to accept credit for their well-meaning intervention in the interests of European peace and appeasement. But they do not propose to commit themselves to anything so that when, in spite of whatever concessions the Czecho-Slovak Government may grant to the Sudeten Germans now, Herr Hitler duly revives the question and starts trouble, the British may be free to let down Czecho-Slovakia "realistically."

THE DECCAN COLLEGE

A Retrospect

(BY J. S. D.)

The Deccan College lives again, the miracle has happened, the resurrection of the dead. This ancient institution was closed down some years ago by the late Government in their anxiety to spare the tax-payer. The Deccan College was chosen to be the scape-goat of this sudden outburst of the late Government's good resolves to minimize expenditure. It was an outrageous, uncalled-for and unwarranted move on their part. They committed this sacrilege in spite of private offers by other educational societies of Poona to carry on the Deccan College or a similar institution within its walls at their own expense if only time was given to them to formulate a scheme and collect subscriptions for its future maintenance. The Government were obdurate. This sudden spasm to economize seems to have so distorted their judgment that in spite of their attention being drawn to the illegality of the transaction they sold the buildings and lands to a private institution whose aims and objects were purely sectarian and therefore diametrically opposed to the original objects of the trust which were of a cosmopolitan nature.

In The Law Court

The trustees were compelled to go to the Law Court to right the wrong done. Mr. Nanavati, then sessions judge of Poona, denounced the high-handed attitude adopted by the then Government and decided in favour of the trustees that Government had no right to appropriate the Deccan College property to themselves and dispose of it as they willed.

The Government appealed to the High Court. But before the appeal reached hearing the present Government compromised and of their own free will rectified the hasty step of their predecessor, and revived this ancient institution.

I am an old boy of this college. The most pleasant years of my life were spent under its revered roofs. When a few years ago I ran down to Poona to attend what then we all felt was the last anniversary, it was with a heavy heart I walked the familiar corridors again. Each footstep I took, each echo I heard recalled memories of a happy past within its walls. Those memories would live but my college, the inspirer of them, she must die, the thought tore at my heart. But I had to face the facts and compel myself to believe that the Deccan College must die, that she with all the background of a great tradition behind her must vanish. And the irony of it all was that she should be slaughtered by those who in their own country are the greatest respectors of tradition—a cruel mockery. I felt that it is an illusion that the work of man can ever live. His noblest works must ever die destroyed by his fellow-men. Thus bemoaning her sad fate I came away. What then was my joy and thanksgiving to know that she lives again—the thrill that thought gives to me—May she always live and always.

Its Origin

A word about the origin and history of the college would not be out of place here. We would have to go back to the time of the Peshwas for that. It was a custom with the Peshwas to donate to Brahmans a large sum of money, "Dakshina", as a present for learning. Although primarily given as reward for learning in reality it was charity for all purposes, amounting to over 5 lakhs of rupees every year. The British Government decided to continue the original objective of "Dakshinas" for purposes of encouraging Brahman learning. Many schemes were formed and rejected till in 1821 a college was founded in Poona, which received a grant of Rs. 50,000 a year. This was the Poona Sanskrit College. Besides

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6).

INDIA'S GROWING POPULATION

If the diminution in the numbers of the people in a particular territory is likely to raise the general standard of living of the rest that territory can be said to be over-populated. When this crucial test is applied to our country, it will be found that over-population has been with us all along since a very long time. When the pressure of population has become intense, nature has all along been using her ruthless and horrible ways of famines, wars, and pestilences to mow down excessive numbers and as a result thereof brief spells of prosperity have intervened. Soon, however, unchecked increase in the population has outstripped the means of subsistence and again brought about all the concomitant evils. Such being the case, attempts to raise the standard of living must necessarily be accompanied by measures for limiting the growth of population. There is no doubt that with the advent of real self-government in India all of our means of production are bound to receive a great fillip. But that advantage would at once be nullified if the people were not taught the importance and the ways of the limitation of families. Nothing but deliberate limitation of nature's blind fecundity can bring about an appreciable rise in the standard of living of a people and sustain it at that level permanently

Our Food Supply

There are many persons even among the educated class who hold wrong notions about the present position and the possibilities of our agriculture as well as industries. Some think that India produces enough food for her requirements but it is only on account of exports of the food-stuffs that our difficulties arise. Mr. C. N. Zutshi, M.R.A.S., considered this problem in detail in the issue of "Modern Review" for September 1927, and showed that out of seventy-six million tons of food-grains produced—average of 1900-1922—about 4½ million tons only are exported from this country and that there is an actual deficiency of about 40 per cent in the food requirements of our people. The exports, it will be thus seen, do not amount to more than 6 per cent of the total food production. Much of the amount exported, moreover, is from Burma, which now being outside India can very easily be left out of consideration at present. For example, in 1930 the total exports of our food-grains amounted to 52.3 million cwts. but out of this the export of rice, which is chiefly exported from Burma, amounted to 45 million cwts. The exports other than rice, therefore, amounted to only 7.3 million cwts. against imports of 5.6 million cwts. of food-grains into our country.

Let us now consider the possibilities of expansion of our production—agricultural as well as industrial. Nothing more than a bare outline can be attempted at this place. Those, however, who wish to study this subject in detail can profitably go through "Population Problem of India," by Mr. B. T. Ranadive, M. A. and "Population Problem In India," by Mr. P. K. Wattal, M.A.

Agricultural Possibilities

So far as agriculture is concerned it must be remembered that success in this line requires plenty of fertile land, sufficient rainfall, abundance of suitable manures, selected seeds, improved implements and cattle or other motive power. None of these factors is quite satisfactory in our country. Agricultural experts, like Sir Daniel Hall and Professor East have pointed out that about 2½ acres of cultivable land are needed to support one individual on the Western European standard but in our country there is only three-quarters of an acre per head.

A superficial survey of the "Agricultural Statistics of India," is likely to lead one astray. An extensive area is shown there as "Culturable waste other than fallow". In the first place, much of this area is in Burma—now a non-Indian province—and Assam. Secondly, a large percentage of this land is really barren; either because though it could be cultivated, it could never be cultivated at a profit or because it is required for other uses subsidiary to agriculture. It includes, for instance threshing floors, well-runs and village-paths. The Royal Commission on Agriculture very rightly points out: "It is certain that much of the slightly larger area classed as 'culturable waste other than fallow,' amounting to 152 million acres or nearly 23 per cent. of the total area of British India, would, in no conceivable circumstances be brought under tillage. The Statement repeated annually in a volume which issues under the imprimatur of the Government of India that very nearly one-quarter of the total area of British India is culturable but not cultivated is calculated to give rise to misconceptions which it will be well to avoid" (Para 526, page 605 of the Report.).

Forest Wealth

Land is also requisite for forests and pastures, the deficiency of both of which is quite glaring in our country. Experts estimate that to satisfy economic needs, about one-fifth of any country should be covered with trees. Out of our nine major provinces only two—Assam and the Central Provinces—have got this percentage, while all the rest fall below the mark. The percentage of forests to the whole area in the Punjab is 5.4, in U. P. 4.9, in Bihar and Orissa 3.6, and in the North-West Frontier Province 2.6. Through the constantly growing need for additional land for tillage forests have been denuded everywhere with the result that not only the rainfall is often inadequate and there are no water-springs underneath the earth to replenish the supply of wells and other water-reservirs in times of need but the land deprived of its covering of forest-trees, which held the excess of water till it sank into the soil, being unable to retain the moisture in the rainy season, devastating floods take a heavy toll of life and property in many places

Cattle And Manure

The close connection between the growth of population and the

(Continued on page 11 Col 3)

How To Secure Betterment Of Masses

(By: G. D. Kulkarni)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRENCH SURPRISE.

The French Cabinet has instructed its representative in Rome "to inform the Italian Government of the surprise in French circles caused by Signor Mussolini's spech at Genoa." The French Government is certainly entitled to register its protest and is justified in doing so. But there was nothing to be surprised at in the Italian Dictator's speech. It was both logical and consistent. Signor Mussolini is out to establish the hegemony over Europe, and, for that matter the rest of the world, of the Rome-Berlin Axis, that is, International Fascism, with, of course Rome as the senior partner. Armed with the Anglo-Italian agreement he is, naturally, desirous of dictating to France terms calculated to further his objectives One of these is establishment of Fascism in Spain. It may be a grave menace to France. But having won Britain's cheerful acquiescence to his designs he cannot but use that stick to beat France with. For Mussolini's speech, the French have to thank their non-intervention policy and they have to thank more their honourable and loyal ally, Great Britain.

THE STRIKE SPREADS.

The Cawnpore strike has spread with incredible rapidity. All the textile workers, numbering about 35,000, are in it by now, and even the jute mill workers have downed tools out of sympathy with them. They are all evidently alarmed at the blank refusal of the employers to give effect to the Textile Inquiry Committee's recommendations. The employers having refused to increase their wages, the workers refuse to work on the present wage scale. The strike is supported both by the local Congress Committee and the Mazdoor Sabha, though the latter at first wished to wait till the Government had issued their own orders on the Committee's recommendations. However, the main question is whether the strikers' demands are just. It is sufficient to say in answer that the workers ask for nothing more than what a responsible committee had recommended after an elaborate inquiry.

BASELESS CHARGE.

To the employers' suggestion that the Committee was influenced in its judgment by instructions from the Government, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, a member of the Committee, gives the retort that "the attempt to have our recommendations modified came, not from the side of the Government, but from one of the employers themselves." He says further. "A leading member of their Association showed great anxiety, just before the Report was signed, to influence the members of the Committee into altering their recommendations, but was refused an opportunity to do so." However, let the recommendations be judged on their own merits. And in this connection Mr. Shiva Rao pertinently points out that ten years ago an informal Committee of employers and employees, appointed by the U.P. Government of that time, "favoured a scheme for a general provident fund not merely for sickness insurance but for unemployment, old age, marriages, funerals, religious rites, festivities and other social events." The present Committee is more moderate in its recommendations and it will be wise for the employers to accept them betimes

SAVARKAR'S SWARAJ.

It is a pity that a man like Mr. V.D. Savarkar should, in indulging in his communal prejudices, lose all sense of proportion. Speaking at Ajmer, the other day, he formulated a principle of democracy and of Nationalism, which no Indian Nationalist or Democrat can ever dream of urging. "Hindus," he is reported to have said, "were in a majority in India and they had, therefore, every right to rule their country in this age of democracy and majority rule." His position being that India should be ruled by Hindus as such, it is obvious that Mr. Savarkar's nationalism means exclusive Hindu communalism and "absolute political independence," according to him is absolute political independence of Hindus. To him there is evidently no such thing as Indian Nationalism constituted of all communities. Holding such views, we wonder, why Mr. Savarkar does not realise that he is actually arguing and arguing more effectively the case of the Muslim. We are glad that Mr. Savarkar and friends represent a very insignificant minority of Hindus. And we particularly appreciate Mr. Savarkar's entirely correct statement that "Swaraj, as envisaged by the Mahasabha, was different from that contemplated by the Congress." It most certainly is.

"WARDHA OF MAHARASHTRA"

Presiding over an indigenous sports tournament, the other day, at Sasavane, a small town in Kolaba district, Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister, aptly described the town as the Wardha of Maharashtra. The National School of the town is one of the few such schools that have survived the old Government's ruthless attacks thereon. It has worked out during the last seventeen years or so some of the best features of what is now known as the Wardha scheme of education. It has also been an active centre for rural uplift work and for rousing political consciousness in the villages around it. We have no doubt that under the fostering care of the new popular Government national schools like the one at Sasavane will achieve a great deal more than they could under the old bureaucratic regime.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"What is surprising to me is that of all persons the employers should level this charge against the Committee, conveniently overlooking the fact that the attempt to have our recommendations modified came, not from the side of the Government but from one of the employers themselves."

—Shiva Rao's rejoinder to Cawnpore millowners.

* * *

Addressing a Bombay audience Dr. Khan Saheb declared that "India could never hope to achieve independence unless and until she was united."

Yes, that is one of the major dangers of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Swaraj, in the authoritative opinion of Mr. Savarkar, "as envisaged by the Mahasabha was different from that contemplated by the Congress.

We entirely agree.

* * *

And as if to explain it further, Mr. Savarkar went on to say "Hindus were in a majority in India and they had, therefore, every right to rule *their* country in this age of democracy and majority rule.

The italic is ours.

* * *

But that being the position "in this age of democracy and majority rule", it is a little difficult to appreciate Mr. Savarkar's criticism that "Mr. Jinnah wanted to keep the Muslims as a separate entity and wanted the Congress to recognise the existence of two nations in India."

* * *

EGYPTIAN REPLY TO LANCASHIRE REPRESENTATION

Tariffs Increased To Give Protection To Local Industry

Headlines.

Well then they should also be lowered to give protection to Lancashire.

* * *

According to Mr. Hore-Belisha, the military profession "certainly is the best and most honourable because without it there would be no British Empire and no decent England to-day."

Quite. For, is there anything more honourable in the world than the British Empire?

* * *

The Spanish Government claims to have destroyed an entire fleet of 25 Fiat 'planes at Cande.

Signor Mussolini—we mean General Franco—will undoubtedly retaliate by gallantly destroying an entire population of women and children in some Republican town.

* * *

No reply was given in the Commons to the suggestion that in making representations at Prague regarding the German minority problem, the British Government "are assuming a heavy moral responsibility."

There could be no reply more appropriate than silence. One of the principal obligations of British foreign policy is to ignore questions of moral responsibilities, heavy or light.

* *

Mr. Winston Churchill sees "no reason why the Sudeten Germans should not become trusted and honoured partners in the Czecho-Slovakian State."

Well it's Mr. Churchill's own fault Herr Hitler is anything but invisible

* *

Germans, we learn from a report, have been settled on Spanish farms by Franco.

Naturally, if the Germans or, for that matter, Italians are to settle Franco on Spain they must get something equal in value in return.

Incidentally we hope His Holiness the Pope knows all about this most gratifying fact.

* * *

An Englishman owned a number of horses and had a reputation for his skill in treating them. A farmer approached the horse-owner's little boy. "When one of your father's horses is ill, what does he do?"

"Do you mean slightly ill or seriously ill?" asked the boy, cautiously.

"Oh, seriously ill. But why do you ask?"

"Well, if a horse is only slightly ill, he gives it medicine; but if it is seriously ill he sells it."

Chinese Troops Retreat

Japanese Firing Direct Into Hsuchow

TOKIO, May 17.

The Japanese artillery are now firing direct into Hsuchow from a position seven and a half miles westwards according to official Japanese claims which add that a hundred thousand Chinese troops have begun a general southerly and south-easterly retreat.—Reuter

SAMUEL WARNS BRITISH GOVT.

Revise Federal Scheme Before It Is Too Late

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

London correspondent of the "United Press" understands that Lord Samuel is preparing a memorandum on India for perusal of some of the Cabinet Ministers, including the Premier and the Secretary of State for India.

It is understood that Lord Samuel is strongly recommending that negotiations be opened with Congress leaders at the earliest possible opportunity for revising the Federal Constitution with a view to granting India Dominion Status.

Lord Samuel is further understood to be urging that there should not be very much delay, as the present Congress Committee may increase their demands with time. In his view, the Government will do well to recognise the Congress as the most powerful political organisation in India.—United Press

OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKIO

BRUSSELS, May 18.

The Olympic Games Executive Committee has fixed the Olympic dates from September 21 to October 8, 1940 in Tokio.—Reuter.

Villager's Hunger-Strike

KARACHI, May 18.

Lal Mohamed, a villager of Motiari, has gone on hunger-strike near the Premier's office, in the Sind Secretariat, since this morning, complaining against the police.

"Insaf ya Moat" (Justice or Death) are the words inscribed on the man's clothes.

It is understood that the Chief Minister declined to interfere in the matter, because a suit is pending against him.—United Press.

Naval Expansion Bill

WASHINGTON, May 18.

President Roosevelt has signed the 231 million sterling Naval Expansion Bill.—Reuter.

S. A. UNION ELECTION

JOHANNESBURG, May 18.

Polling in the general election began this morning in the Union's 150 Constituencies. The United Party (Government) is expected, by Political commentators, to obtain a majority of 54 seats.

Smuts For British Connection

General Smuts, touring Natal, re-emphasised the Government's determination to maintain British connection in the Government, which claims to represent moderate sections of English and South African speaking races.

The official opposition's (Nationalist) aim is to establish a Republic independent of the British Empire.

Another opposition party (Dominions) on the contrary is extreme British.—Reuter.

Premier Presides Over Cabinet Meeting

LONDON, May 18.

The Prime Minister being better now from his gout presided over the first Cabinet meeting since its reconstruction.

It is understood that Air Defence expansion has been discussed.

Army recruits last week numbered 930, an increase of 665, compared with the number for the corresponding period in 1937. —Reuter.

CONSTABLE ON DUTY STABBED

When a police constable, attached to the Lamington Road Police, was making inquiries and trying to arrest some persons alleged to have been involved in certain "sutta" case, he was stated to have been stabbed at the junction of Grant Road and Charni Road on Wednesday noon. The police constable was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

India's Role In Clash Of Empires

(Continued from Page 1.)

Empire. There was a time when Great Britain remained the most powerful country, and the rest of the world could not stand up against her. The situation had altered now. Italy wanted to expand towards the South, and that could only take place at the expense of the British Empire. Now there was no such thing as vacuum in the world, and the direction of Italian expansion naturally led that country in conflict with Britain. The Anglo-Italian agreement would not bring permanent peace. The tension between the two countries would ease up, only if Italy gave up the idea of expansion. Then there was Nazi Germany. She had as one of her aims, the unification of the German-speaking peoples, and the tension in Central Europe would go on until either this end was achieved or Germany had given up her dream. Hitler had declared that he would keep peace in Western Europe, and he wanted to expand towards the East, possibly having his eye on Ukraine, called the "granary of Europe". He expressed a desire to pursue only a continental policy, and had denounced the Kaiser's colonial policy in the past. But now once again heard the German demand for colonies outside Europe, and this would only lead to further conflict.

Proceeding Subhas Babu said that he was aware that Nazi Germany was pro-British to-day, because the Germans knew that to be friendly with Great Britain was in their interests. And it was at present difficult to say whether the pro-German or the pro-French Party in the British political field would gain the upper hand. The more important men in the British Cabinet were pro-German, though it was difficult for them to overthrow the pro-French policy which Great Britain had adopted for a long time now.

LESSON OF SPANISH WAR

Germany and Italy had intervened in Spain not merely because they had sympathy for Franco's ideology, but there was something more than that. Practical interests still determined the policies of the present day world, more than ideologies. Italy and Germany wanted a foot held somewhere near Gibraltar, as they were going to challenge British supremacy in the Mediterranean. Italy had already obtained positions in the Eastern and Central Mediterranean, and she wanted a third one in the Western Mediterranean. Germany had realised from her experience of the last War that she must strike an offensive blow at the line of communications of Great Britain.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION

Turning towards Asia, they found that Japan had her own aims of expansion either in China or towards Russia or again towards the South through naval expansion. She seemed to have her eyes on Australia.

Great Britain, therefore, had to erect a huge air and naval base at Singapore. There was every possibility of a Japanese attack on British interests.

Taking into consideration all these factors with the fact of internal tension, he was led to the conclusion that if the Empire did not lend itself to be transformed into a Federation, it would have to face dismemberment.

EGYPT'S EXAMPLE

India stood to-day in the middle of this conflict. It was no exaggeration to say that a very large percentage of people in this country were thinking in terms of a free India. Personally, he thought that the probelm was not whether they were going to be free. There was no doubt about that. The problem was whether they were prepared to pluck the fruit of Freedom, which was going to be ripe. They could do so by developing unity and strength among themselves, as the Egyptians had done. In Egypt, there was not even that sanction of a Civil Disobedience movement behind their demand. They all stood united and presented their national demand and achieved success. That was because the international tension enabled them to secure their object.

To-day our strength was not merely the inherent strength. It depended partly on the international situation also. It might be that we would become stronger, because our opponents would have grown weaker. The time was fast approaching when the Indian people speaking with one voice and by being prepared to face another struggle if necessary, they would get what they wished.

INDIA TO CHOOSE

It was the view of a vast majority of people that India had no reason to remain in the British Empire, as the Empire existed to-day. From the point of view of culture and race, Canada or Australia might have every reason to remain in the Empire, but that was not the case with India. But it was open to the Empire to resolve itself into a Federation of free and willing units, into a small League of Nations, and India then could make her choice in regard to staying within the Empire.

INDIA'S ROLE

As regards the role India would play, he observed they should consider the geographical position of India. For to a large extent, geography determined history. India was in Asia, but was not of Asia. In many ways, she occupied a central position. She provided the meeting ground of the Islam from the Western Asia and Buddhism from the Far East. Diverse races and cultures had poured into this country in the past, and out of them, she had to make a synthesis. In the world map she occupied a prominent place. She again provided the meeting ground for the East and the West. It should be our role in a free India to work out a synthesis of all that was good in the East and the West, and if we could fulfil that role, the existence of India would have been justified. We wanted full independence, because only when we were free, we would be able to develop a new culture on the old basis after assimilating all that was good in the past.

PEACE AND FREEDOM

As for the political role of India, she should direct her efforts towards securing Peace, Freedom and Progress. But it should not be Peace on the basis of 'status quo'. Having ourselves undergone political servitude, we could not but feel the pangs, if we saw others in similar plight. Our sympathies would go out to them. And real Progress was possible only when there was Peace and Freedom.

India's cultural role was equally important. She had to play a civilising role, giving much of her culture in a humble spirit of service to humanity.

India was progressing in that direction, whether the people were conscious of it or not, and if they are conscious it would only enable them to make a better progress towards their goal.

Jawahar For Right Perspective

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his concluding remarks said that he did not know how they viewed at the world events. Did they think that these events had taken place as if by magic or did they think that there was some underlying connection such as cause and action, that certain forces would shape events? Did they want to think of history in terms of history of the 19th century or the 13th century or of some remote age?

ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

Perhaps they would be inclined to draw parallel from the past. There was Power politics in the past. Politics was dominated by Power. If they still viewed history from the point of view of Power politics, they would be hopelessly mistaken. For, the very concept of Power had changed. It would be dangerous to measure the present with the yard-stick of the past. The present age was a dynamic age, a revolutionary age, a changing age. Not only in politics but socially, economically, and industrially, the world was changing rapidly. And they had to be on guard, lest they should think of to-morrow in terms of to-day. There had been right through history a lag of ideas. Ideas did not keep pace with events. For instance he would mention the French revolution. The underlying cause was presumably economic and the distress of the peasant. The conditions which preceded the French revolution were to be found in some parts of this country. The conditions existing under the present Zemindary system could be compared to those existing in the pre-revolution France. Liberty, equality, fraternity enthused the people in the French revolution. Great men like Voltaire, Rousseu had given these ideas to the world and for a 100 years, these ideas spread all over Europe. In France itself, the old land-system was put an end to after the revolution and was brought up to date.

Meanwhile, something strange was happening, and that was the Industrial Revolution which changed the structure of society. Even at the time of the Napoleanic wars, already new problems had arisen out of the Industrial Revolution. The ideas of the French Revolution did not solve the problems of the people. When it had occurred, it was already out of date.

IDEAS AND EVENTS

On account of this lag of ideas, occasionally these out-bursts or revolutions had occurred in the world. These upheavals were merely attempts on the part of the people to catch up with the events. They were efforts to cover the gap between the ideas and the events. Therefore there was no use thinking of history in terms of power politics. After the war nearly 150 international conferences composed of men of great ability were held, but all of them had failed to solve the problems of the world. They all found that there was something fundamentally wrong in their way. There was a tremendous lag of ideas. They knew if they had to solve the problems, they had to bridge this gap and that would mean the breaking up of old and vested interests. So Europe marched step by step towards catastrophe and all that fine European civilisation was again threatened with extinction.

GET OVER THE GAP

If they wanted to understand current events and their future course, they must get over the gap between the ideas and events. He did not address these remarks to the Liberals who were of the past generation. Nor did he refer to the Communalists, who belonged to the medieval times. He addressed them to the Congressmen. Many in the Congress were so engrossed in the national struggle that they did not think in terms of ideas or of the future. Nationalism made people lop-sided. They concentrated too much on the immediate issues before them. They could not think of social, economic problems which a progressive country would think of. That had been the fate of the Indians and that had been the fate of the Irish people. And yet nationalism was the inevitable step which they had to take before they passed on to the next phase. Even in the Congress when people thought in terms other than of politics at once the lag in ideas became apparent. It was said that the one chief function of the Congress was that of achieving political freedom and that other steps would follow after that freedom had been won. That was true. But these steps did not and would not follow in such a methodical fashion one after another. There was bound to be over-lapping. For example, there was medieval Feudalism and side by side there was the most modern type of industrial capitalism. The process of development could not be confined to the sphere of politics alone. History had shown that political freedom had to precede all other forms of freedom, but at the same time they were all united. Capitalism in this country was in its early stages, and it was yet developing. But the fact remained that Capitalism was a world phenomenon, that if it cracked in the United States or in England, it was going to thrive in this country.

So Congress which was essentially a political body could not help thinking in terms of social and economic questions. That was why the Congress Governments were so intensely interested in solving the land problems facing the peasants.

Continuing Panditji said that in the world they saw some forces, this side or that and India should make up her mind which side she had to take.

BRITISH POLICY CRITICISED

If they understood the conflict of these forces such as Fascism and Nazism, they would at once understand the politics of the British Government. They would see the enormous mediocrity of the British National Government. The British Cabinet seemed to have lost the capacity for thinking straightly and correctly. The National Government of Great Britain had never been more incompetent and more inefficient than the present one, since England had lost America.

In Great Britain, the class hatred had developed to such an extent that the ruling families were prepared to see the extinction of the Empire rather than see the down-and-out come into their own. That was how the attitude of British Government towards France could be explained. They did everything to help the rebels indirectly, knowing full well that success of the rebels would mean disaster to the Empire.

Concluding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that they must try to look under the surface. He wanted the people to think of the present in terms of the future that was yet to come.

Dr. K. B. Menon proposed a vote of thanks.

THE GREAT POET-PHILOSOPHER

Muslim Leaguers Pay Tribute To Memory Of Iqbal

A resolution condoling the death of Sir Mohomed Iqbal was passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, on Wednesday night.

Presiding over the meeting, Maulana Shaukat Ali said that the late Sir Mohomed Iqbal, the distinguished poet, philosopher and patriot of India, strove hard for the Hindu-Muslim unity. Always ready to serve the community and the country, he had done much to open the eyes of the members of his community. But their troubles were not yet over.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah thought that it was not necessary to talk about anything else on the occasion, but the services rendered by the late Dr. Mohommed Iqbal. They had met to express their sense of sorrow at the death of the great poet, the philosopher who was also, the speaker thought, a politician.

From the time the Muslim League was started, the late poet was a staunch follower of the League. He had given his unstinted support to the League and till the end of his life he was a loyal and faithful follower of it. He gave his services not only to his community but also to his country.

Egyptian Reply To Lancashire Representation

Tariffs Increased To Give Protection To Local Industry

CAIRO, May 17.

In the course of its reply to British Ambassador to the representations against the new tariffs on British cotton goods, the Egyptian Government, it is understood reiterate that the increases in no way are directed against Lancashire.

The reply points out that 40 per cent. surtax against Japanese goods has not led to a perceptible increase in Lancashire's exports to Egypt but Italy's trade has greatly increased in cheaper articles previously supplied by Japan. The Government's present action is intended to correct that position and give the required protection to the local industry.

The reply adds however that Egypt is awaiting Lancashire's detailed case and is ready to exchange views towards a friendly understanding.—Reuter.

Egyptian Govt. To Reduce Coaling Dues

CAIRO, May 17.

It is understood that the Government have decided to reduce coaling dues from seven and a half to two milliemes per ton for a trial period of half a year.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EIRE TRADE AGREEMENT

Will Come Into Force On May 19

LONDON, May 17.

In consequence of the enactment of the Anglo-Eire Pact in both the countries, the Trade Agreement that has been arranged will come into force on May 19, when the special British duties on Eire goods will cease and the Eire retaliatory duties abolished while the specific tariff adjustment will be brought into operation and licenses no longer required to import Eire cattle into the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

King Continues Lancashire Tour

LONDON, May 18.

The King is continuing his Lancashire tour.

He opened the extension of the Town Hall, Manchester.

It will be recalled that his father laid the foundation stone in July 1934.—Reuter.

Deserters From British Cruisers

HONGKONG, May 18

The naval authorities confirm that 15 men deserted the British cruiser "Dorsetshire" at ports of Australia.—Reuter.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE

(Continued from Page 6.)

the study of Hindu Divinity the study of Hindu Law and Mathematics was added. An English School was added in 1842. The two bodies were amalgamated into the Poona College in 1851. The Poona College thus formed was first housed in the Vishram Bag, an ancient city palace of the Peshwas, where it remained till 1863. The first principal of the College was Major Thomas Candy. He was a man of great learning and high character but no teacher. Hence it was resolved in 1857 to appoint Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edwin Arnold the famous poet and author of the "Light of Asia", as the new principal. He brought vigour and discipline and the institution flourished, but he resigned in 1860 and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Russell, who in his turn was succeeded by Mr. William Wordsworth, grandson of the poet, in 1862. Under him the college made great strides. It was during his regime that the Vishram Bag was deserted. It was found not suitable at all for a college on account of its proximity to the city and its gay life and other reasons.

Recent History

On November the 15th, 1864, the foundation stone of the present buildings was laid by Sir Henry Frere, the then Governor. Sir Jamsetji gave a munificent donation of rupees one lakh to construct the new buildings where they stand to-day. Sir Bartle Frere in his opening speech described Sir Jamsetji "as a member of a family whose charities have become proverbial and in whom we may regard a right use of the gifts of Providence as a hereditary virtue". The buildings thus begun were completed and occupied in 1868. The name Deccan College was first assumed then. Its doors were thrown open to all communities, creeds and castes. Trees were planted and a garden was laid out. New buildings were added in 1891, the Selby Blocks being constructed. To the West of the main buildings was constructed a new Lecture Hall. Mention should also be made of the college tower which originally stood 106 feet high in the centre of the main buildings, but it having become unsafe had to be pulled down in 1899.

A Great Library

It remains to speak of the College Library. It used to have a fine collection of Sanskrit Mss. numbering over 15,000, on all subjects religion, science, poetry and law. Originally inherited from the Vishram Bag, other additions were made by professors and collectors especially Dr. Bhandarkar, the distinguished oriental scholar. A magnificent full-size portrait of him used to hang in the library hall before the college was closed down. I believe all the Mss. had for some time before the closing down found a new home in the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute at Poona.

Speaking of portraits, besides that of Dr. Bhandarkar three other full-sized oil paintings used to hang, of Sir Jamsetji, the benefactor, and Principals, Dr. F. G. Selby and Mr. William Wordsworth—the latter two so honoured for the great part they took in the development of the College. Besides the above four there used to hang two half-size portraits in oil of Sardar Noshirwan Dastur, the oriental scholar and Mr. F. W. Bain, principal and famous novelist. When the college was closed down these portraits and other treasures, the cups, etc., were preserved by the Deccan College Old Boys' Association. It is most pleasing to think that once again the portraits of these illustrious gentlemen will adorn the walls of the library hall never, I hope to be removed and be homeless again.

Amenities

The development of the college continued. It went on from strength to strength. More buildings were built, professors' bungalows, hospital quarters, gymkhanas, the Boat Club was a unique attraction of this college, very few educational institutions in India boasting of one.

Famous men of all creeds and professions have spent their college days within its walls. The great Indian leaders, Lokmanya Tilak and Mr. G. K. Gokhale were old boys of the college. Students from all over the Presidency and the Indian States flocked to it to be admitted as resident students.

The Deccan College made an ideal residential college. Situate well outside the city on a flat hill (very near the site where the battle of Kirkee was fought), it stands in majestic isolation, surrounded by open plains on all sides. On the North stretches a flat stony country-side dotted here and there by gipsy villages, with the Sister Hills in the distance; on the East fruit groves and beyond the hill, which is now known as the Thakersay Hill, on the South the college playgrounds and beyond them the river Mulla-Mutha winds its way to the Bund (also built by Sir J. Jeejeebhoy), on the west an open country-side and beyond one branch of the Mulla-Mutha river before it joins the other at the Sangam.

I hope that 'financial stringency' will never again disturb the peace and harmony of this restful place—and that the Deccan College will be permitted to carry on its good work into endless time undisturbed.

ISSUES IN C. P. CRISIS

Veer Waman Joshi Warns Against Interested Propaganda.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, May 18.

Interviewed on the C. P. crisis, Veer Wamanrao Joshi said:—

The crisis is unfortunate, but I am pained to see that it is being given a regional and parochial colour. I know all Ministers who have resigned and I think it is highly unjust to them all to attribute any such motives. The real issues will be placed before Congress Parliamentary Party on 24th May at Pachmarhi. I hope that all Party members will rise above all regional and sectional considerations in deciding issues that will be placed before them, and will not be misled by interested propaganda to create split and confusion. I also hope that the public of the province in general, and Congressmen in particular, will not prejudice the issues, before they are formally considered by the Party under the able guidance of Sardar Patel.

Mahatma's Draft On Patel-Mirza Pact

(Continued from Page 1.)

what safeguards there should be in the Congress Constitution to ensure genuine Congress membership and proper elections to Committee.

The Committee is also to find out whether it would be suitable to have territorial representation on the All-India Congress Committee. The Committee has also to find out if this system of representation could not be had in certain provinces, where it might be considered necessary. If the Committee decides in favour of such representation, they will have to recommend the method by which such representation should be obtained.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The Haripura Congress has also referred to the Committee the question of the method of representation of certain sections. They have been asked to report on the suitability or otherwise of the method of proportional representation by single transferable votes in the elections to the All-India Congress Committee.

The Committee has been also empowered to suggest other necessary changes in the Congress Constitution. The recommendations of the Committee are to be given effect to only after they have been approved by the All-India Congress Committee.

The Committee went through the suggestions and recommendations in regard to the above questions by the Provincial Congress Committees.

METHOD OF ELECTION.

A considerable time of the Committee was taken up for the expression of views of the members on the question of introducing indirect elections.

Consideration had not concluded when the Committee adjourned after two and a half hours' deliberations. The Committee will resume its deliberations at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday). The Committee expects to conclude its deliberations on Friday.

SARDAR FOR PACHMARI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani are leaving Bombay for Pachmari on the 22nd to see for themselves the state of affairs prevailing in the Congress Legislative Party in C. P. Sardar Patel is to preside over the meeting of the C. P. Congress Legislators when the question of the resignations of the three C. P. Ministers will be discussed.

Liberal Answers Socialist Charge

Sir Chimanlal Ridicules Cry Of Equality For All Human Beings

"YOUR IDEAL WILL DESTROY INCENTIVE TO WORK AND ENTERPRISE"

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Radio Talk on "Any Liberal to any Socialist" broadcast from the Bombay Station of the A.I.R. on Wednesday is reproduced below:—

Before speaking to my Socialist friend, I wish to give expression to my view that it is highly undesirable to allow State Broadcasting to be made the vehicle of propaganda of any political party, be it Congress, Socialist, Muslim League, Liberal or any other. The discourses of the Socialist and myself will, to my mind, offend against this principle.

Now my friend the Socialist, you need not be afraid that I will style you 'an impertinent young puppy' the description you invite me to apply to you. I never descend to personalities or abuse any one, however much he may deserve it and I will not make an exception in your case.

"GROSS PERVERSION"

Mr. Socialist, it appears that you have woefully misunderstood the aims and objects of the Liberal Party. It is a gross perversion of facts to say that the Liberal Party is a rank Conservative Party of Capitalists and Landlords. If the list of members of the Liberal Party is scanned, one will find it made up of middle class people who are working for their bread in the professions and other walks of life. The Capitalists and Landlords are not in the Liberal Party. Some big businessmen and industrialists are sitting on the fence and are supporting the Congress without openly joining as members thereof. It is equally incorrect to say that the Liberals are content to acquiesce in British Rule and bask in the favours it can bestow. They want complete responsible government of the character that Canada, Australia and other dominions are enjoying. Dominion Status for India under the Statute of Westminster is what Mahatma Gandhi has said he would be satisfied with and the Liberals are asking for that and nothing less and still you will malign them for not joining the cry of Independence. To ask for complete severance of the British connection will obviously be suicidal under the present condition of Indian defences.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES

The Liberals have consistently stood for the raising of the standard of living of the masses, more equitable distribution of profits between capital and labour and even nationalisation of certain industries. The Liberals want Socialism of the character suitable to this country. But they are strongly against the Socialism—really Communism, of the Soviet Russia type that you are in love with. You want to uproot the present structure of society and enforce perfect equality among all people. This is an idle dream which, if attempted to be enforced, must lead to civil war, suppression of individual liberty and freedom, destruction of the family system and ultimately mass executions as in Russia. Your Socialism is pure Bolshevism. You want perfect equality between all human beings when nature has made inequality. Is there equality anywhere in the Universe? Cast your eyes on the stars and planets, the animal world, the earth itself, is there any equality? Some countries are endowed with fertile lands and vast mineral resources while others are denied such bounty of nature. Take human beings. Some are born with robust health and keen intellect while others are denied all this and some are even blind and decrepit. Some women are endowed with beauty and intellect while others are plain and even ugly or with no brains. Nature knows no equality.

"HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE"

You will give the same remuneration to a Marconi or Addison as you would give to a labourer. This is your scheme which on the face of it, is highly undesirable. You quote Bernard Shaw as saying, "that the idiots are always in favour of inequality of income and the really great in favour of equality". One may well ask how Shaw who is really great is acting up to this pronouncement. Is he distributing to the needy his huge royalties on his works? And is he not living in comfort and luxury, while millions in his country are unemployed? In the same manner, do all those who profess to be Socialists practice the equality they preach? Why do the Socialists live in well-furnished flats, dress well and move about in motor cars, instead of denying to themselves those amenities or sharing them with other people. Why do you Mr. Socialist work and earn the 4 Gold Mohurs that you speak of and why do you entertain the pleasant vision of earning 50 GMs. which I hope and wish you will do very soon. But that will not be equality.

STRANGE EXHORTATIONS

You exhort the Liberals to follow the Liberals of Germany, Greece and Italy who fought for National Independence and to remind them of what you call Mazzini's bugle-call of War for the Liberals. This is a strange exhortation by a Socialist who is within the Congress and professes to accept the Congress creed of non-violence. The place for you and those who think with you is really outside the Congress for you apparently believe in the use of force to bring about your wide dream of equality for it is only by the use of force that it can be achieved. It suits your purpose to be within the Congress and all that you do is to harass the Ministries and hustle them into hasty legislation without affording adequate opportunity to the interests concerned to be heard.

LIBERALS AND CIVIL LIBERTY

You complain of many Liberals not having joined the Civil Liberties Union. The reason is that they are genuinely afraid how the term of Civil Liberties will be interpreted. Why, only recently when measures were taken to prevent strikers from intimidating those who wanted to work, it was seriously argued that such measures amounted to an infringement of the Civil Liberties of the strikers. The Civil Liberty as understood by some people in the organisation is liberty for certain class of people to do what they like uncontrolled in the way of seriously interfering with the Civil Liberties of other people.

You deplore the progress of Fascism which destroys Parliamentary institutions and suppresses freedom of speech and of the Press. The same evils exist and will continue to exist under Bolshevik and Communist State of Society which some of the Indian Socialists are working for. The Liberals abhor both Fascism and Communist equally. They will oppose all attempts at the extinction of private property and expropriation without adequate compensation.

YOUR IDEAL

Your ideal, Mr. Socialist, will destroy all incentive to work and enterprise. Self-sacrifice, spirit of adventure and sense of duty are high-sounding phrases but they have their limits and cannot reconcile people to a dead level of equality with no hope of getting any reward for the use of intellectual capacity and hard work.

Now, Good Night, Mr. Socialist, sleep well with pleasant dreams of the 50 or 100 Gold Mohurs dangling before you and which dream of yours, I sincerely wish, may soon be realised.

OPPOSITION TROUNCED

Bihar Money-Lenders' Bill Passed In Council

PATNA, May 18.

The Bihar Money-lenders' Bill as passed by the Assembly, was passed by the Bihar Council to-day.

A few changes have been effected in the final clauses which were considered to-day.

Only three amendments to the remaining clauses were adopted by the House, the opposition suffering several defeats.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Raja Of Sangli Gets Promotion

SIMLA, May 17.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of His Highness the Raja of Sangli to the honorary rank of Captain in the army.—A. P.

BAKSHI ARRESTED

For Defying Externment Order

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Sachindranath Bakshi, an ex-Kakori case prisoner, who was served with an order under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act yesterday, to quit the province of Bengal immediately, was arrested at 3 p.m. to-day at the office of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party where he was residing, for defying the externment order.—United Press.

EUROPEAN ELECTED ON CONGRESS TICKET

ERNAKULAM, May 17.

Mr. K. J. Herchell was declared elected as the Chairman of the British Cochin Municipal Council. He secured 10 votes as against 8 obtained by Mrs. L. G. Barnard, ex-Chairman.

Mr. Herchell was elected on the Congress ticket. He is a well-known social worker.—A. P.

Reckless Gaiety Despite War

James Mills On Life In Shanghai

In spite of nine months of war Shanghai still retains its reputation as an international playground, says Mr. James A. Mills, well-known staff correspondent of the Associated Press of America, who has just arrived in Bombay after two years stay in China, Japan and Manchuria in an interview to the Associated Press of India.

"The drums of jazz and war compete in a weird race for public attention", said Mr. Mills. "Night-life in that 'Paris of the Orient' goes on with much the same reckless gaiety as it did in pre-war day. But the revelry is confined almost entirely to Europeans, for Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shaik has decreed that the Chinese people shall refrain from all form of gaiety while China is fighting Japan for its existence.

The tall, graceful, streamlined Chinese girls in their high-collared gowns and split skirts, who used to appear on the dancefloors like so many animated godesses, now have become Red Cross nurses or are rolling bandages or knitting socks for the Chinese soldiers at the front.

British, American, French and other members of the foreign colonies, however, keep up the old tempo of the jazz music, tap dances the rumbha, the fox-trot and the swing at the Russian and other cabarets until the strict city fathers sound the curfew, which is about midnight.

"The lull between office hours and dinner has vanished. Women in elaborate evening dresses and their escorts in dinner jackets appear on the streets for 'An evening out' before it is quite dark. The gypsy orchestras and the 'blues' singers and 'crooners' begin getting their pitch about 5 o'clock and the whole town seems to rock to a 'swing rythm' until another day dawns.

"The Cathay Hotel 'tower', owned by Sir Victor Sasoon, who forsook India for China, still draws many of the smart dancing parties. The tower overlooks Shanghai's famous bund.

In the early days of the Sino-Japanese war the Cathay was blasted with aerial bombs that fell on Nanking Road on that fatal Saturdy in mid-August when the frightful massacre of innocent non-combatant made the day known since as 'Black Saturdy'.

French cafes, night clubs and dance halls. There is seldom any emptly table at any of them. Most of them have some sort of floor show, in which the talent is usually Russian. The numbers vary between tap dances, gypsy solos, and the "fan" dance, with now and then a piano accordion starting patrons all to singing.

"BLOOD ALLEY."

"Blood Alley," Mr. Mills said, for years the feud ground where sailors of differing nationalities settled their arguments with fists—reports few casualties. But the cabarets which line its narrow lane are doing a bigger business than ever, drawing upon the crews of the American, British, French, Italian and Dutch gunboats, moored in the Whangpoo, for their patronage.

"Whether it is a 'dive' or a swanky night-club with a whacking 'couvert,' the specific 'decoration' is fifty to a hundred beauteous hostesses. Russian, Polish and French, these girls sweep about in velvet laces, a cross between the Empress Eugenie and a Hollywood star. They distribute themselves amongst the tables, dance with any patrons who present themselves and then coax them into drinking a 'leetel bottle vine.' As pay, they get half the price of the dance ticket and a percentage on the wine consumed at their table.

BREAD-WINNERS.

"Actually these girls are the bread-winners of a goodly percentage of the homes in "Little Russia" in Shanghai right now. With fathers, brothers and sisters thrown out of employment in factories destroyed or closed during the war, it is they who are bearing the brunt of the unemployment, which the war has created in the International Settlement.

"There are 5,000 Russian women, children and men, destitute in Shanghai now, because of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Their homes and shops have been wrecked by shells, and their possessions burned by the fires that demolished whole blocks of Shanghai. These Russians are sleeping on verandahs and in mat sheds without walls. Their meals they get from soup kitchens maintained by the French Concession authorities. If the war goes on and the Japanese continue to occupy Shanghai, these Russians face a long period without shelter and without work.

"LITTLE RUSSIA."

"Little Russia" has something like 27,000 in its colony. This is made up largely of "White" Russians who fled from the Bolshevist regime. They are now citizens without nationality and without a country since the Soviets have outlawed them. Having no Consul, no gun-boat and marines to protect their rights, and no passports upon which to travel, this colony presents one of the most poignant problems when most other countries have evacuated their women.

"Shanghai is their nationality now, and it is for the protection of this city which has given them a home that scores of Russians have sacrificed their lives during the seige of Shanghai by the Japanese army. Five hundred of the Russian men have formed a unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. For many weeks, until reinforcements of British, French, Italian and American marines arrived these Russians manned a portion of the defence boundaries of the International Settlement.

THEY SMILE AND SING.

"Many of these Russians came to Shanghai with only the clothes on their backs. Since then they have not been able to do more than replace these clothes. Others have prospered with shops, boarding houses and night clubs. There are blocks in the French Concession where the only language you will hear is Russian, and where the shop signs are in the same language.

"In the French Concession there are clubs for Russian officers, Russian women and Russian athletes. There are also Russian churches and Russian orphanages in the same section of the town. In the Russian cafes the menus are all in Russian and the patrons have even Russian newspapers which are printed daily in Shanghai.

"When the Americans, the British the Germans, the French and other nationalities, including the Scandinavian, want good music, good food, good entertainment and amusing company, they go to "Little Russia." This happens, almost every night in Shanghai, war or no war. The Russians have lost their country, their property and their homes, but they still smile, sing and dance and say 'Nitchivoo'."—A.P.

STRIKERS PERFECTLY PEACEFUL

No Attempt To Defy Order: Dr. Katju Contradicts Press Reports

LUCKNOW, May 18.

Making a statement on the Cawnpore situation in the U. P. Council to-day, the Hon. Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Industries, said that the latest news from Cawnpore stated that workers of all textile mills were out on strike. The situation had improved since yesterday as two mills which were not textile and which had ceased work yesterday, had now resumed work. They were North-West Tannery and Singh Engineering Works. The strike has now confined to textile mills alone.

The Collector of Cawnpore had further, continued the Minister, informed the Government that the strikers were perfectly peaceful and had made no attempt to disobey the order promulgated under Section 144. Accounts published in one newspaper, in so far as the headlines were concerned, were exaggerated and liable to cause some misapprehension. There was no defiance of any order. The people moved about peacefully and no attempt was made to collect in crowds or groups. The police were on the spot and sufficient reinforcements of police had arrived. Orders had been issued to make extra-Magistrates available at Cawnpore, if required.

The Minister added that at present there was no panic and no disturbance and the situation was as normal as it could be expected to be. The number of strikers was between 25 and 40 thousand.

Dr. Katju further said that so far as Government were concerned every step was taken to ensure the maintenance of law and order in Cawnpore.—United Press.

Jute Mill Workers Also Follow Suit

CAWNPORE, May 18.

The strike situation is unchanged. The workers of the Maheshwari Jute Mills also absented themselves from work this morning.

Volunteer pickets have stationed themselves in Souterganj and Cooperganj where it is stated the workers have various inducements to return to work in the mills operating near that locality.—A. P.

NASIK DT. BOARD ELECTION

Vigorous Propaganda By Congressmen

NASIK, May 18.

Congress propaganda in connection with the forthcoming District Board elections continues vigorously.

Messrs. Govindrao Deshpande and Vasantrao Naik, M.L.A., have left Nasik to tour the Dindori Taluka after completing their triumphal tour in the Sinnar Taluka. Both of them toured extensively the Nandgaon, Malegaon, Baglan, Niphad and Sinnar Talukas, moving among the vast peasant audiences. They also addressed meetings in several places in these Talukas.

After their joint tour in the Dindori Taluka, which terminates to-night, Mr. Naik will proceed immediately to tour the Nandgaon, Yeola, Niphad and Sinnar Talukas again, while Mr. Deshpande will leave for Chandwad, Peint, Niphad and Yeola Talukas and on the day prior to the actual elections will tour the Nasik Taluka.

Messrs. Janokar and Bhargawe have already toured the Igatpuri Taluka, while Messrs. Yardi, Sabnis and Gadre are continuing their tour in the Nasik Taluka.

Congressmen are confident of securing an oevr-whelming majority in the District Board elections, which will be held on the 24th inst.—United Press.

TEST BLACK-OUT AT KARACHI

KARACHI, May 18.

After the Bombay and Calcutta experiments, Karachi witnessed to-night a "Black-Out" demonstration by the military authorities.

The experiment was quite a success.

The Military Officer in charge of the operations explained that the idea underlying the experiment was to find out whether, unaided by land configuration and with ordinary navigation aids, an hostile aircraft can depend on casual lights of Karachi, after staging the successful "air raid".

If the town's lights could be so reduced as to attract no attention at five to ten miles' range, there is a reasonable chance of the hostile aircraft missing its objective.—United Press.

"Benevolent Neutrality"

Pt. Pant Clarifies Govt. Attitude On Labour Situation

LUCKNOW, May 18.

"Benevolent Neutrality."

This is what Premier Govind Ballabh Pant said, will be the attitude of his Government towards the labour situation in Cawnpore, to a deputation of twenty-seven persons,—comprising of the Cawnpore Labour leaders, Congress officials and representatives of the Mill Strike Committees, and headed by Mr. Balakrishna Sarma, President of the City Congress Committee—which waited upon the United Provinces Premier at the Secretariat this afternoon.

LABOUR CASE

The deputationists apprised the Premier of how the actual victimisation and the threatened victimisation of labour workers, coupled with the total rejection of the United Provinces Labour Inquiry Committee's Report, exaspirated them, leaving no option for them, but to resort to general strike.

They also, incidentally, informed the Premier how the workers have already opologised publicly for not hearing their leaders recently and also expressed their full confidence in them.

PANT'S WARNING

Premier Pant, while giving them a patient hearing, emphasised upon them the necessity for remaining non-violent and peaceful.

The Premier is also reported to have told the deputationists how the Government were prepared to meet all the exigencies to tackle the situation.

Pt. Pant further informed the deputationists that the Labour Inquiry Committee's Report was under the consideration of the Government.

Prominent among those who went in deputation this afternoon included: Pandit Harihara Nath Shastri, President of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Yusuf, General Secretary of the Sabha, Mr. Raja Ram Shastri, M.L.A., and Mr. Gopi Nath Singh.—United Press.

COMMITTEE WAS NOT INFLUENCED BY GOVT.

Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee Member's Retort To Employers' Assn.

SIMLA, May 16.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, a member of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee has made the following statement to the Press:

The Employers' Association of Cawnpore is reported to have submitted a lengthy memorandum to the U. P. Government challenging the soundness of practically every recommendation made by the Committee.

The document, if I may judge from an extensive summary published in the Press, makes the highly improper suggestion that the Committee was influenced in its judgment by instructions from the Government. I seem to have been singled out for criticism, because, according to the employers, I missed one sitting of the Committee and went to Lucknow to see the Premier, their conclusion being that the object of the visit was to seek his advice on the work in which I was engaged.

I do not know at what stage I fell from grace, for almost throughout the period of the enquiry and certainly long after this particular interview took place, the flattering suggestion was made to me by more than one employer that if only I would take charge of the Mazdoor Sabha, its recognition would offer little difficulty.

What is surprising to me is that of all persons the employers should level this charge against the Committee, conveniently overlooking the fact that the attempt to have our recommendations modified came, not from the side of the Government but from one of the employers themselves. A leading member of their Association showed great anxiety, just before the Report was signed, to influence the members of the Committee into altering their recommendations but was refused an opportunity to do so.

It seems to have been alleged further by the employers that the proposal in favour of a contributory provident fund came from the U.P. Government. If they will refer to a bulletin recently issued by the Government of India on sickness insurance, they will find that ten years ago an informal Committee of employers and employees appointed by the U.P. Government of that time "favoured a scheme for a general provident fund, not merely for sickness insurance, but for unemployment, old age, marriages, funerals, religious rites, festivities and other social events."—United Press.

BENGAL AND FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICES

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The "United Press" understands that the question of opening coaching classes at different centres in Bengal for the training of candidates for different competitive examinations under the Federal Public Services Commission, is being seriously considered by the Bengal Government.

This is with a view to equipping candidates properly for services examinations and this will be an arrangement similar to that existing under the Universities of England, like London, Oxford and Cambridge.—United Press.

Sikh-Muslim Clash

LAHORE, May 18.

Arising out of an objection raised by the Sikhs of Rajajang in Kasur Sub-Division, about 40 miles from Lahore, to a Muslim "azan" (call for prayer), a clash occurred there yesterday, resulting in six Muslims being injured, says a Press report.

The situation is reported to be tense. A police contingent has rushed to the place. Further details are awaited.—United Press.

For All-Burma Indian Labour Conference

RANGOON, May 16.

Arrangements are in progress for holding the Second All-Burma Indian Labour Conference in Rangoon towards the end of this month. A reception committee has been formed with Mr. K. C. Bose, M.H.R., as the President, Dr. B. C. Sinha and Dr. D. V. Ratnam as Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, and Mr. S. M. Kelandai and Dr. A. David as Joint Secretaries.

A working committee has also been formed consisting of Dr. N. J. Vyas, Mr. B. S. Singh, Mr. B. Das and Dr. C. Rajappa.—United Press.

OFFER TO ORISSA PREMIER

Free Gift Of A House For National Activities

CUTTACK, May 18.

The "United Press" understands that Miss Saila Bala Das, daughter of the late Madhu Sudan Das, has made a formal offer to the Premier, Mr. Biswa Nath Das, proposing to make over her ancestral house in Cuttack, worth about Rs. 60,000, to a Board of Trustees, with the direction to utilise it as a centre of national activities, as well as for housing a big and up-to-date library.

The house is to be dedicated in memory of the late Madhu Sudan Das.

It is further learnt that this offer is now engaging the attention of the Orissa Premier.—United Press.

NEW BANK NOTES FOR BURMA

RANGOON, May 16.

The new bank notes for Burma are gradually being released by the Reserve Bank of India. The five-rupee notes are already in circulation while the ten-rupee and other denominations will be issued shortly.

The five-rupee new note is similar to the Government of India currency notes. On the front of the note a Burmese peacock is displayed flanked by symbolical Chinthes. The word 'Burma' appears clearly in the centre, while on the back the central picture is that of an elephant emerging from a forest.—United Press.

World of Wireless

FOLLOW THE 'TESTS' ON YOUR RADIO

What is, in effect the first alternative programme to be broadcast in the transmissions from Daventry will be available to oversea listeners on each day of the forthcoming cricket Test matches between England and Australia.

The BBC has arranged for a transmitter at Daventry, working on a suitable frequency, to be devoted exclusively to the continuous broadcasting from the ground of ball-by-ball descriptions of the play. Transmission of these descriptions will begin at 2 p.m. G.M.T., and will continue until close of play.

Australian commentators, who have come to England especially for the purpose, will give the descriptions which will be broadcast in the special transmission.

Commentaries on the Tests for listeners to Transmissions 2 and 3 of the service from Daventry will be broadcast at intervals during the normal programmes, which will, of course, be radiated on the usual frequencies simultaneously with the special transmission.

The dates of the Test Matches are: June 10, 11, 13, and 14, at Nottingham; June 24, 25, 27, and 28 at Lord's London: July 8, 9, 11, 12 at Manchester; July 22, 23, 25, and 26, at Leeds, and August 20, 22, 23, and 24, at the Oval, London.

COVERAGE OF AUSTRALIANS' TOUR

Special arrangements are also being made to ensure that by means of running commentaries and eye-witness accounts the Australian team's more important matches will be adequately covered in the programmes from Daventry. Two or three hours after a game an eye-witness account, giving a complete picture of the day's events, will be broadcast in the first part of transmission 4 by a recognised cricket authority, and commentaries direct from the ground will frequently be heard in Transmission 3.

QUEER VISITORS TO ALEXANDRA PALACE

If a three-headed baboon or a sea serpent should arrive at Alexandra Palace, headquarters of the BBC's Television Department, the receptionists would probably do no more than enquire which programme they were booked for, so used has the staff become to strange visitors. They have ranged from fighting fish to two Indian elephants.

Recently the editor of 'Picture Page,' television's equivalent of 'In Town To-night,' prepared statistics showing that in fifteen months no fewer than 729 men and 356 women had appeared in this feature. The list also included: 57 boys, 9 girls, 5 accompanists, 1 lion, 1 horse, 1 cheetah, 3 monkeys, 1 parrot, 1 mynah bird, 10 ordinary birds, 3 cats, 14 dogs, 1 rat, 23 mice, 1 goat, 2 Guy Fawkes, 2 bands, 'Television Tillie' (the costumer's dummy used as a 'stand-in'), and a silkworm (which, unfortunately, died on the set).

Derby To Be Televised

Sound And Vision Broadcasts From Epsom

On June 1 the BBC's Home and oversea listeners will hear a running commentary from the Grandstand, Epsom Racecourse, on the '155th Renewal of the Derby Stakes.' A commentary on the Derby has been a feature of the BBC's Home programmes since 1927, and of the transmissions to the Empire since 1933.

The Derby Stakes, named after the twelfth Earl of Derby, were first contested in 1780, and are now worth about £9,000. The present course, first used in 1872, measures a few yards over a mile and a half. After a short run of about a furlong from the start, the ground rises continuously to the highest point on the course, just after the mile post. The approach to Tattenham Corner is a decline of 1 in about 25, and the finish is a dead straight half-mile.

This year, for the first time, the Derby is to be televised, by courtesy of the Epsom Grand Stand Association. The transmission will open with pictures of the crowds on the Downs. For televising the actual race, three cameras will be used, one of which, a super-Emitron equipped with a twelve-inch telephoto lens, will, it is hoped, give a good view of the start of the race from the far side of the course. The horses will be televised coming round Tattenham Corner and into the finish, and it is proposed to include pictures of the weighing-in and saddling, and close-ups of the owner leading in the winning horse. The excellent results of tests already carried out on Epsom Downs make it probable that viewers will see a large part of the race as clearly as if they were watching it through binoculars.

Transmission 3, June 1, 1.50 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 4, June 1, 8.35 p.m. G.M.T.

COMMUNITY LISTENING IN CAYMAN ISLANDS

Assembly halls in which listeners will be able to hear the programmes from Daventry are to be established in the Cayman Islands—an innovation that the success of an issue of postage stamps has made possible.

In celebration of the Coronation, the Cayman Islands issued special pictorial stamps which were sold in sets of three at a price of 4d. per unit. Nearly £8,000 was realised in two months by the issue, and the revenue thus gained is to be spent on halls that will serve both as hurricane shelters and as centres of recreation and broadcasting reception. It is the intention of the Commissioner of the Cayman Islands to rediffuse by loudspeaker in the halls the programmes from Daventry every Saturday evening.

FROM OUTSIDE TELEVISION STUDIO

Boxing, Football, And 'Zeebrugge'

The light-heavyweight championship fight between Jock McAvoy and Len Harvey, the England v. Scotland Soccer match, and a reconstruction of the attack on Zeebrugge on St. George's Day, 1918, were successfully televised by the BBC's mobile unit during April.

The meeting of McAvoy and Harvey was the first professional boxing contest to be televised, and, by courtesy of Harringay Arena, Ltd., viewers saw the whole of the fight. The pictures were considered to be the most vivid so far transmitted from outside the studio, and reports received by the BBC included two from Kettering and Harwich—over seventy miles from London—stating that the fight was clearly seen in both towns. A sound commentary—explanatory rather than descriptive, as viewers can, of course, see almost as much as the commentator—accompanied the pictures.

ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND

The England v. Scotland Soccer match—the first transmission from Wembley Stadium—was a complete success. Viewers were able to see the whole of the game, which was televised by courtesy of the Football Association and Wembley Stadium, Ltd., the ball hardly ever being out of the picture. Three cameras were used. One, mounted in a searchlight box high up in a corner of the Stadium, gave a comprehensive view of the whole field; another, in a box near one of the goals, gave close-ups of play; and, by way of an innovation, a third was so placed in a seat in the North Stand as to give a view such as would be seen by the average spectator.

ZEEBRUGGE RECONSTRUCTED

On April 22, Vice-Admiral A. F. B. Carpenter, V. C., who commanded the old cruiser "Vindictive" in the action at Zeebrugge, visited the television studio to give a personal account of the landing, and on the following evening a miniature reconstruction of the attack was televised from the lake in Alexandra Palace.

A model landscape and sea front, with the famous Mole, were built on the lake, and the action was 'fought out' by means of ship models built to scale and worked automatically. "Vindictive's" attack on the Mole, the sinking of "Iphigenia, Thetis," and "Intrepid" in the entrance of the Bruges Canal, and all the other thrilling incidents in the epic engagement were represented in a reconstruction that was historically accurate in all its details.

More British Listeners

During March, 1938, the number of British wireless licences issued was 692,662, an increase of 29,380 over the same period last year. The total number of licences in force at the end of the month was 8,590,750, compared with 8,127,630 in 1937.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Wanted Five Year Plan

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A five year plan to industrialise India as suggested by Dr. Dubey is just the right thing we want at present. Disappointed by Government jobs, India is turning to industry but the progress is too slow. Our lack of skilled labour, shyness of capital and foreign interests in India are at the root hindering its progress. The only way out of this is State help.

Now that the provinces have more freedom in their own affairs they should start industries most suited to them. When the Government is at the back all will be well.

This industrialisation will, not only make India self-sufficient to a degree, but will also solve the problem of unemploymen to a large extent. To set up commission to find the causes and cures of unemployment is waste of time and money. We know the causes and also the cures. If we want to achieve any success in this respect we must get up and do something real.

England is finding difficulty to arm herself and she has asked for help from America. Some factories are to be set up in Canada and the other Dominions will also help in this matter. What about India? Are we regarded as unfit to do something or is it that England does not like us to learn making arm and ammunition.

Sometime ago Indomobile Company was formed to manufacture automobiles. We read the advertisements for shares and then—nothing. We do not know what happened to it, who stiffled it to death. If England helps us in starting this industry we will come in useful in time of need. We supplied men during the Great War, we will also supply cars, trucks and tanks next time if essential.

Automobiles manufacture is one of the Key industries. With it will rise many small industries and thousands of Indians will find honourable jobs. To show how eager the Congress Ministries are to help India let them start at least this one industry on the lines shown by Dr. Dubey. The Central Assembly can pass a subsidy or failing that can ask the Government to place an order for a large number of military trucks and lorries to give it a good start.

At present there seems to be a sort of competition between the provinces in opening each other. If a province starts industrialisation others will follow suit. Let us see which province takes the lead.—Yours, etc.

MUFTI.

A Cinemagoer's Complaint

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On Friday last I went to the Central Cinema at the Matinee show, and when I went to buy a ticket at the booking office one man came and gave me a push and afterwards some persons came and beat me and snatched away my money. All this happened in front of an official of the cinema and the door-keeper, but they did not take any interest in it, but simply drove away them from the compound without asking any question instead of handing them over to the Police and when I asked the official he told me to go and report the matter to the Police.

After 10 minutes a police constable (No. 1321) came there. I reported to him the matter. He took me to the Mahabawri Police Station and the Police Officer took my name and having heard me send me to the hospital instructing me to file a complaint before a Magistrate and issue summons to my assailants. This is impossible for me as I do not know them at all. But was it not the duty of the official of the Central Talkies who could do it very easily, to ascertain the names of the persons.

Will you therefore be pleased to take necessary steps towards the same for the benefit of the public through your paper or otherwise the public will always be annoyed and molested by the hooligans—Yours, etc.

RAMCHAND SATRAMDAS.
RAJPAL.

Sholapur Prisoners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with deep regret that I read about the shocking news of whipping to some of the Sholapur political prisoners by the Jail Authorities.

It is a matter of deep regret that under the Congress Ministry the politicals of the Presidency should be given the meanest punishment such as 'whipping.'

Up to this time many meetings were held and resolutions were passed requesting the Congress Government to release these politicals at once.

Let me request the Congress Ministers again and to release these politicals without any further delay, otherwise the discontent amongst the workers will be increasing day by day.—Yours, etc.

G. S. PANAT.

Jalgaon, May 14.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Cultural Tour

The President of the Mahanam Mission, Faridpur, writes about the great success which has attended the cultural tour undertaken by Dr. Mahanam Brahmachari, who is at present delivering lectures on Indian culture and religion in the United States.

Recreation Movement

M. N. RAO (Ghamat Terrace, Dadar) writes that he has started a "Recreation Movement" having for its objective living wages lesser hours of work, holidays with pay and security of service and appeals for public support.

Plea For Homoeopathy

DR. D. D. S. TANDON appeals to the Minister of Health to modify the Medical Bill introduced in the Assembly so as to recognise the claims of Homoeopathic practitioners.

QUALIFIED INDIAN NOT AVAILABLE?

Lahore Chamber's Protest Against Thomas' Appointment

LAHORE, May 17.

With reference to the "Communique" appearing in the local Press regarding the appointment of Mr. J. H. Thomas as Superintendent of Insurance under the provision of the Insurance Act. 1938, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, has addressed the Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department at Simla, lodging its strong protest for not appointing an Indian for the post.

The Chamber says: "At the time when the post of Actuary to the Government of India fell vacant due to the death of Mr. N. Mukherjee, my Committee and other organisations suggested to the Government of India for the appointment of an Indian in his place who, in the ordinary course, would have been appointed the Superintendent of Insurance Now my Committee feel that the Government of India create all these posts or form committee or commission so that non-Indians may be benefitted out of the Indian revenues, irrespective of their usefulness to the country."

"This clearly shows the scant courtesy shown to the wishes of the representatives of the people", adds the Chamber.

In conclusion, the Chamber observes: "My Committee consider that such appointments are creating unnecessary heart-burning amongst the educated Indians. Under these circumstances, they expect that the Government of India will change their policy and appoint a qualified Indian as Superintendent of Insurance."—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

When Governing Body Of Imperial Council Meets

SIMLA, May 18.

The Ministers from Provinces and Ministers and members of the Council from seven member States are expected to attend the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on July 5 and 6.

These meetings will be preceded by a joint meeting of the Governing Body and the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, at which also Ministers will be present to discuss the recommendation of Sir John Russell in connection with the bridging of the gulf between cultivators and the Agricultural Research stations.

A preliminary report has been prepared by the Advisory Board which will form the basis for discussion.—United Press.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour in reviewing the various aspects of the Ministry's and Board's work stated that 2,500,000 men and women were placed in employment through labour exchanges last year.

ENJOY YOUR MEAL!

Gastric pains and indigestion due to acidity are quickly relieved with Bi So DoL, the modern, approved antacid.

Bi So DoL

No. 323

GOODYEAR CONQUERS ROAD FEVER G3 WITH NEW GIANT

Road Fever—deadliest enemy of tyre life—has ended with the development of the new G-3 Giant—the greatest truck and bus tyre ever developed.

To operators, this new tyre means enormous savings in tyre costs—amazing increases in tyre life over what you have been getting.

In the easiest kind of service you can expect an increase of 25%—with increases up to 100% on more difficult jobs.

In addition to longer tyre life—this great G-3 Giant also brings you the greatest protection against skidding ever developed — the famous All-Weather Tread.

For longer mileage and maximum non-skid safety fit the new G-3 Giant!

ROAD FEVER is the excessive internal heat set up inside a tyre by the rapid flexing of the cords or fabric. This intense heat quickly destroys cords, leads to early tyre failure.

A Bigger Tyre
More tyre, more rubber, more cotton, more air volume. And all this means more pay load—more for your money and greater ability to carry the loads.

Higher Flexing Zone
Increased tyre height distributes flexing (source of heat) over a wider zone. A cooler running tyre which greatly increases tyre life.

Greater Sidewall Area
Less flexing cuts down internal heat to a minimum. Greater area throws off what heat there is rapidly.

12% More Non-Skid Blocks
Closer nesting of diamonds and narrower grooves mean more rubber and more sharp edges in contact with the road. Better traction. Better skid prevention. Slower, more even wear.

GOODYEAR

MADE IN INDIA — SPECIALISED FOR INDIAN SERVICE

G-3-6

Weekly DIGEST of Science and Invention

How Warm South Winds Bring Wintry Blasts

Diagram Showing Wind Conditions Over the Greenland Ice Cap, the Windiest Spot in the Northern Hemisphere.

Ice and Snow Sculpture of "Old Boreas," God of the North Wind, Prepared for the Winter Carnival at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

By Marian Lockwood and Arthur L. Draper

Assistant Curators, Hayden Planetarium, at American Museum of Natural History, New York.

WITH the gusty fickleness of that intermediate season called Autumn receding into the background, the northern half of the American continent is preparing to welcome the rigors of winter once more, for better or for worse.

Old Sol is further declining day by day in the heavens. The North Wind will before long demand the spotlight. All too soon there will be an icy blast of trumpets. The curtain will rise. Then, enter Boreas, that boisterous bad actor from the north.

The perennial spectacle of the changing seasons never flags in interest. The vagaries of Mother Nature constantly keep us guessing.

The scientific guessing of the modern weather-man attains at times an uncanny accuracy, for he has been privileged to explore behind the scenes and has uncovered the hidden workings of the elements. Let us see what strings are being pulled back-stage to produce the familiar weather patterns typical of this time of year.

We must realize at the outset, as a fundamental principle of modern weather lore, that our weather at any time depends largely upon the circulation of the various layers in the atmosphere, particularly the upper layers. In summer this air-streaming is slow and sluggish. The autumn months, linking together two contrasting seasons, form a period of transition with a gradual quickening of this atmospheric action which reaches its culmination during the winter.

The meteorologist confidently anticipates an exciting time. Looking speculatively ahead toward the next three or four months he knows it will be his busy season. An endless array of queer combinations of the elements will confront him. His weather eye is turned now toward the surging atmosphere, where the awakening air-currents are continually becoming swifter and more treacherous. From now on he knows it will be a battle royal of the winds. To understand what is really occurring behind the scenes in the making of our winter weather — the brewing of a storm, the approach or passing of a cold-wave — this concept of air currents, or air masses, is basic.

The meteorologist is realizing more and more how important this branch of his science is, the study of the separate bodies of air which exist side by side. Air mass analysis, first developed by J. Bjerknes and other Norwegians, neglected for years and only recently resurrected, is accepted today by many scientists as far and away the most significant element in the work of weather forecasting. In fact, the U. S. Weather Bureau has adopted this method, and is making good use of it in its extensive forecasting service.

It is a strange thought, appearing at first to outrage common sense, that alongside one another there can be two or more vast bodies of air, each with its own temperature, its own density, its own degree of relative humidity, its own peculiar dust content. More than that, each may be moving in a totally different direction. Now, common sense would say they should mix and intermingle. Yet they do not mix. At least it is the rule, rather than otherwise, for them to remain sharply defined and distinct from one another. Only when there is considerable turbulence and turmoil do they break down the invisible barrier between them.

The names "ceilings" or "lids" are given to these very definite, though unseen, boundaries when the air masses lie one above another, and "fronts" when two masses more or less at the same level oppose each other like the flanks of two struggling armies. And we can, not infrequently, tell when a well-defined front is passing, from the sudden rise or drop in temperature—the so-called heat-wave or cold-wave.

These, then, are the atmospheric streams, the rivers of air, on which are borne the vicissitudes of the weather. But what puts them in motion? What causes them to flow, and by what strange alchemy does their interaction produce the passing show of the elements?

Beneath it all we find simply this: a difference of temperature in different sections of the world. What, for example, is the relative condition of temperature in the United States during the winter? The essential fact we find to be a marked temperature contrast between the north and the south. The strip of land comprising the northern border is very much colder than the string of states adjoining Mexico. Remember that the warm air mass overlying the southern states is lighter, per cubic mile, than the air mass in the north, for the hotter air becomes, the less its weight. Convectional action in the atmosphere, or air streaming, is set up. This is what happens: the warm, light southern air rises, and resulting from this is a general flow of the heavy northern air toward the south to take its place. At the same time the southern air mass flows northward, to replace the heavier air mass which is moving south.

In summer the temperature difference, though it exists, is small and the tendency towards this two-way circulation is correspondingly weak.

Considering the earth as a whole, it is easy to see that were our planet not rotating on its axis, and were its surface smooth, there would be a continuous current of heated air rising from the tropics and moving toward the arctic, with simultaneously a current of heavier polar air moving steadily toward the tropics; a constant interchange with hot air becoming cold, cold becoming hot.

But the earth does rotate, and its surface is broken by a wide variety of topographical features. So this simple system does not hold. Actually it is vastly more complicated. For one thing, due to the earth's rotation, a wind once created tends to turn to the right in the northern hemisphere, and to the left in the southern. In our latitudes, therefore, a wind aloft starting from the south veers around to become a west wind. It is on these winds aloft, largely, that weather travels. Our weather, as any daily weather map will show you, comes across the continent from the west.

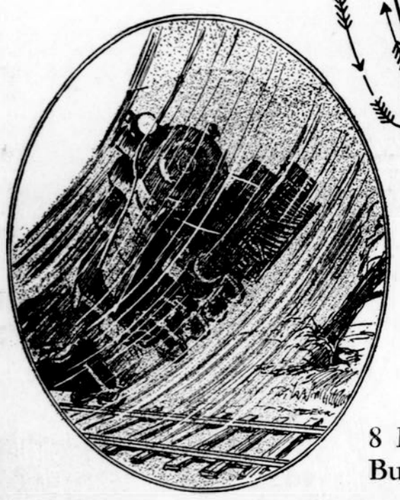
Though this eastward march of the weather in summer is slow, averaging 20 miles an hour, by the time winter is in full swing it speeds up to 30. And with the increasing wind activity, will come storms of increasing violence along the battle line of polar and tropical air streams.

Nearly every section of our country is acquainted with that familiar item in any list of American weather, the "norther." This type of storm is one of the most ruinous when it reaches its icy tongue down into the region of the citrus fruits. The formation of a norther is interesting. Visualize a tremendous stream of polar air overflowing from as far north perhaps as Alaska. Here it has long been pent up, accumulating. Finally, however, it escapes, cold, dry, dense, heavy. As it spreads southward thermometers in its wake may fall 50 degrees in just a few hours. And sometimes so irresistible is this wedge of polar air that it not only completely penetrates the country, but pushes its way past the Gulf states and pierces the tropics themselves. Torrential rains in that part of the world are almost sure to follow, and we are quite likely to feel the rebound of this tropical disturbance ourselves in this strangely indirect fashion: the polar wedge displaces immense rivers of the warm, moist tropical air. These tropical currents are forced to flow northward on either side. But being lighter, they finally override the cold air and as they ascend, they expand. Expansion cools them, their water vapor condenses into clouds, and in the United States the aftermath may be heavy storms and extensive precipitation.

A Wind-Tee Built to Replace the Familiar "Wind-Sock" at Airports for the Guidance of the Pilots of Approaching Airplanes. Rows of Lights Denote the Force of the Wind.

POLAR CALMS
Prevailing Wind from the Equator Towards the Pole
CALMS OF CANCER
N.E. TRADE WINDS
EQUATORIAL CALMS AND RAINS
S.E. TRADE WINDS
CALMS OF CAPRICORN
Prevailing Wind from the Equator Towards the Pole
POLAR CALMS

Diagram of the Earth's Wind-Belts Indicating How the Prevailing Winds from the Warm Equatorial Belt Are Drawn to the North and South Poles to Replace Cold Air Attracted Toward the Equator.



Wind Blowing at a Velocity of 160 Miles an Hour Actually Tossed a 140-Ton Locomotive from the Track.

8 Months to Build a Bulb

THE giant electric light bulb which will surmount the $100,000 Memorial Tower to Thomas Alva Edison at Menlo Park, N. J., where the great American inventor produced his first incandescent lamp, was recently completed at Corning, N. Y., after a crew of experts had worked on it for eight months. The bulb is 14 feet in height and consists of 164 pieces of cast glass over a steel framework. It will contain 960 electric lights with a 24-inch reflector to be utilized as an airplane beacon.

Ship Speakers

EMERGENCY loud-speaker systems whereby the master of a steamship may communicate readily with his officers in all parts of the ship are being installed on American coastwise vessels.

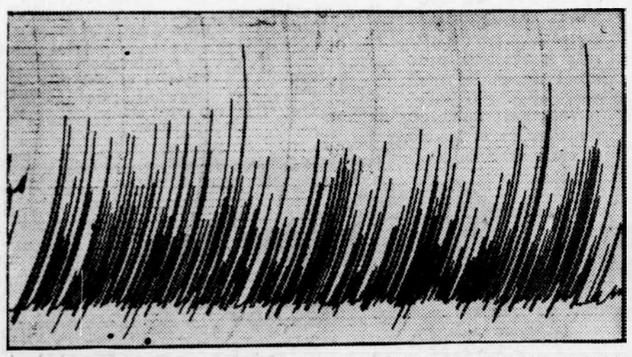
Hearing Through Bones

HEARING by means of bone conduction can reach as high a degree of perfection as normal hearing, according to Dr. N. A. Watson of the University of California. He says that using the bones of the head to conduct sound, instead of the air inside the ear, will always work best if the listener closes his mouth and holds the teeth together without clinching them.

Britain Has a Glass Train

TODAY there are glass violins, teeth, gowns, wallpaper, blankets, stockings, wigs, bricks, blackboards and an amazing variety of other articles, all products of the new Glass Age. And now England has added a glass train to the list. The locomotive, of course, isn't made of glass, but the coach fittings are. The accompanying photograph shows the interior of the coach containing a cocktail bar. With the exception of the cushions of the couch on which the young lady is sitting, almost everything inside the coach is made of glass.

When Windsor Says "The Woman I Love"



IN view of the sudden decision of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to postpone their projected visit to the United States until, possibly, next year, and the consequent disappointment radio fans may have felt at not being able to listen to the speech he was to have broadcasted over a vast network upon arrival, much interest may be taken in the accompanying graph of the ex-king's voice. **It was recorded while he was uttering the words, "the woman I love." The Duke was speaking in London. The voice graph was made in Radio City in New York.**

MILESTONES of SCIENCE

STEWARDS aboard passenger airplanes have worked out a new time schedule for boiling eggs at high altitudes, based on the principle that the higher you fly the sooner water boils. Four and a half minutes are required for a three-minute egg at 12,000 feet, four minutes at 9,000 feet and three and a half at 5,000 feet.

EDWARD LAND, of Boston, has invented a new type of reading lamp which uses polarized light with a shade, made of quinine and iodine crystals, which filters out the rays that cause glare.

QUICKSILVER has been found to freeze so hard at 328 degrees Fahrenheit that it can be used to hammer nails, and iron utensils become as brittle as glass.

AN automatic machine which "sees" better than a hawk, "hears" better than a hare, and with a sense of "touch" infinitely acute, has been placed in operation at an automobile plant for inspection of the valve push rods. The machine utilizes photoelectric cells and radio amplification and performs eleven distinct operations so rapidly that 42 push rods are inspected each minute.

LEATHER made from fishskins is being introduced in Germany for the manufacture of shoes and gloves. The new leather is said to have greater strength and more durability than ordinary hide.

THE addition of from .5 to .17 per cent of chromium to brass has been found to make the brass much smoother and more workable, according to a report made to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The strength of steel is imparted to aluminum through the addition of small proportions of copper, manganese, silicon and magnesium.

NORTH CAROLINA is building more than 100 miles of experimental "cotton roads" in which a base of cotton fabric laid over swampy and sandy surfaces provides a non-shifting foundation for crushed stone and other road-making material.

Hitler's Mental Strain In Duce's Company

Anglo-French 'Axle' Holds Faster

By A Correspondent in the "Whip"

It is becoming increasingly clear that the best thing about the Anglo-Italian talks is that they had to be followed by Anglo-French talks, for at the latter was spoken the only language which the dictators understand.

The Anglo-French military alliance, even to the point of deciding who should command the united army and air-force, was shown to be an unshakable factor in the European situation, and the dictatorships, which had been proceeding along a path of easy triumphs, were shown that there were other strengths than theirs.

The consternation in Berlin was sufficient evidence of the importance of baring, occasionally, one's fist—and it made the recent moral retreats, even the agreement with Italy, seem sadly unnecessary.

Hitler was in Rome, where he was given an absurdly grandiose welcome. Between reviews and fireworks and banquets there is generally little time for serious conversations; but those that do take place must be rather difficult. In any case, it was clear that the "Rome-Berlin axis" had almost completed its purpose—purely propaganda purpose that it is.

If the ambitions of both dictators remained unchecked, nothing could be more certain that in a year or so these ambitions would come into direct conflict. But now there is the added complication of the Anglo-Italian agreement, and the reaffirmed spirit of unity between Britain and France.

Shouting at each other against the blare of military bands, it is doubtful if Hitler and Mussolini can make anything useful of the newly-developing situation.

How much further can they march together? Not far, if Britain and France remain strong and united, seems to be the unuttered feeling in Rome.

One can judge by hints in newspaper articles. The ebullient Signor Gayda has begun to talk about two axes—Rome-Berlin, London-Paris—(he really means axles) supporting a grand car of Europe rolling on its way to peace.

That is one way of bringing up the question of a Four-Power Pact, which has never accorded with German policy. Germany, with so many ambitions unfulfilled, has no desire for a settlement; but Italy, in a sad state over Abyssinia, probably has.

So one finds Italian journalists interesting themselves in a peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovak question, and proposing just that sort of solution which Britain and France, very likely, will put up in Prague.

In other words, they would give Hitler his Sudeten Germans, under the guise of Sudeten autonomy, but would remain very interested in the independence of the rest of the Czechoslovak State.

After all, they know that Hitler wants Trieste, to provide a Mediterranean outlet for his new Central European economy and to make Germany a Mediterranean power.

He also presumably wants the Trentino, though that is mainly a matter of prestige, however awkward.

It must have been embarrassing for the Leader of All the Germans to be acclaimed so wildly on the Italian frontier by Germans who are sent to prison if they use their native tongue and whom he seems to have betrayed.

So the two dictators had many mental reservations during their conversations whatever the official 'communique' may say.

One ground for satisfaction at this critical time is the bold move of M. Daladier in facing the worst about the franc and telling the country "the cruel truth."

With the franc made to fall so low that in the future it cannot but rise, capital is already streaming back to Paris.

A degree of certainty has been introduced into a very uncertain situation, and all has been done within the framework of the Tripartite Monetary Agreement.

So we see Britain and France holding together in financial as well as military matters, and it all helps to impress the erstwhile conquerors.

GLASGOW EXHIBITION AND VICEROY

The Empire Exhibition at Glasgow is a welcome venture this summer. Scotland deserves her special place in the Imperial scheme of things.

One cannot pretend that the Exhibition is planned with the grace and artistry that marked the International Exhibition in Paris, but it is a worthy expression of the spirit of those still vigorous peoples which make up that historical miracle, the British Commonwealth of Nations.

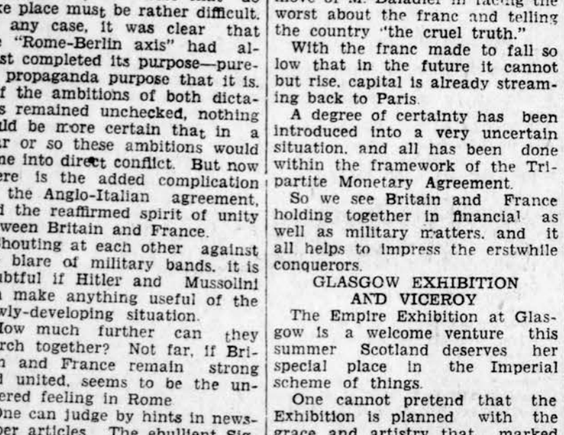
London is anxious to meet the Viceroy, but will respect his request for a measure of privacy in which to work and rest.

Dacoities In Bihar

PATNA, (By Mail)

Thirty-two dacoities were reported in the province in the month of March last compared to 34 of the corresponding month of the previous year.—A. P.

GINGER ROGERS



IN PRIVATE LIFE SHE IS JUST AS BEAUTIFUL

"It's Lux Toilet Soap that keeps my skin so beautifully soft, smooth and clear," says Ginger Rogers. And how beautiful her complexion is too! Follow the lead of the film stars—make Lux Toilet Soap *your* beauty soap. Its white creamy lather cleanses deep down into the pores, keeping the skin smooth and youthful. You'll love its exquisite perfume, too.

LUX TOILET SOAP

Made in India from pure vegetable oils only

T: 500/2-50 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

INDIA'S GROWING POPULATION

(Continued from page 6)

diminution of forests and pastures is self-evident. Cattle, being deprived of sufficient fodder, have deteriorated in physique practically everywhere in our land. To improve their condition attention must necessarily be paid first to their food-problem and hence it is absolutely essential that sufficient land should be set apart for their use. To bring this about, mankind must put a check on the growth of not only its own numbers but also of the cattle.

Next we consider the question of manures. Depletion of forests and pastures and the consequential dearth of cattle has told heavily upon the supply of fertilizers also and owing to this fact the raising of the yield of our lands has become very difficult. Some persons think that with the advent of chemical fertilizers this problem need not present any difficulties. But they are sadly mistaken. The two chief fertilizers are nitrates and phosphates, and neither is of much use without the other. All scientific agriculturists agree that the world-supply of phosphates is small and there is no possible substitute for them. Sir Frederick Keeble says: "Nearly all the soils of the world are famishing for phosphates," ("Fertilizers and Food Production," 1932, p. 145).

Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhe, M. Ag., M.Sc., retired Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bombay, stated, in his article in "Sahyadri" for October 1936, that owing to the deficiency of organic ingredients in the soils of our country, the use of artificial manures here must necessarily be accompanied by organic fertilizers, such as cowdung, etc., and plenty of water. Otherwise, the crops are bound to be ruined.

Industrial Prospects

We turn our attention now to the industrial field. There is no doubt that industrialisation must be pursued with vigour in our country but here also limitations must be distinctly recognised and remembered. It is self-evident that in these days of tariff-wars we have to depend mainly upon our own market. Our countrymen being quite poor, with but few wants, the scope for the expansion of our industries is strictly limited. Mr. B. T. Ranadive, has in his book "The Population Problem of India", shown that 52 per cent of the total population of British India is superfluous on land and so much over-grown agricultural population has to be absorbed by industries. He points out: "Germany with her astounding progress of industrial development made possible by her vast capital resources and extensive markets could absorb only 389 lakhs of her population in inindustries in sixty years". The bulk of our population supported by our industries is engaged in unorganised industries. As industry develops on modern lines there is the displacement of man by the machine and hence a decrease and not an increase in the number of people supported by industry is the consequence. In fact, industry is to-day supporting a much smaller number than it did in 1901. Of course, the growth of new industries may absorb some people but when it is seen that organised industries in our country at present do not employ more than five million persons or 1.5 per cent of the total population, the extent of the relief expected from that quarter cannot be much. This is specially the case because our country is lacking in the resources that are so essential for the expansion of industrialization on modern lines.

Men And Rabbits

The present writer does not belittle the importance of other avenues for bettering the lot of our countrymen but he firmly believes, with the zeal of missionary that—to reiterate the words of Mr. Upton Sinclair often quoted by him—" whatever else you may do and however wise and benovelent may be your other efforts to help your people, you will accomplish absolutely nothing until you substitute quality for quantity in your racial production, and lift your people above those laws which govern the production of rabbits".

Bihar Arya Sabha Conference

PATNA, (By Mail)

The annual session of the Bihar Arya Kumar Sabha conference commenced yesterday evening in Patna City under the presidency of Lala Kusha Chandji of Lahore. Those attending the conference include Mr. Hiralal Gandhi, Pandit Rudra Deo Vedacharya and Devabrataji.

A procession of Arya Sabhaites was taken out in the afternoon.—A. P.

MATCH FACTORY STRIKE CONTINUES

Domestic Servants Of Manager Also Give Up Work

MADRAS (By Mail).

The strike situation at the Western India Match Company at Tiruvattiyur remains unchanged. The Union volunteers with badges are posted at important stations to watch developments.

This morning a police officer brought to the notice of Mr. P. R. K Sarma that the domestic servants and gardeners of the Manager had also struck work and that great inconvenience was caused thereby, the Union President said that the servants and gardeners were not expected to take part in the strike and accordingly advised them to resume work.

A meeting of the strikers was held this morning at the tope near the factory. Mr. Sarma reviewed the situation so far and advised the workers to be peaceful and orderly. He drew pointed attention to the fact that the dispute between them and the management was with regards to the redressal of their outstanding grievances and not with any officer of the company.

Such being the case, it was upto them not to use abusive language against any officer of the company. They must bear in mind that it was through these officers that they would have to negotiate for a settlement and that, after settlement, they would have to serve under them.

The workers are awaiting the decision of the Board of Directors which meets on the 19th instant.—A. P.

BOMB MANUFACTURING MATERIAL SEIZED

11 Suspects In Police Custody

PESHAWAR, May 18.

The Bannu Police have seized a large quantity of material used for the manufacture of bombs from the house of a Hindu who lost both hands by the bursting of a bomb while he was staying at Serai Narang in Bannu.

Ten others who are suspected to be connected with the bomb explosion near the police station have also been taken into custody.—A.P.

Bihar Congress Cabinet At Work

(Continued from page 14)

ing irrigational facilities to the cultivator.

Connected with the scheme of agricultural improvement, a comprehensive scheme of all round rural development is also under the consideration of Government, and it is proposed to select a 'thana' in each district, where efforts will be concentrated to improve village life in all its aspects.

DRIVE AGAINST MASS ILLITERACY

Efforts are being made by the Ministry to make an effective drive against mass illiteracy and spread enlightenment among the adult population. A scheme has been devised by which reading and writing of the vernacular, simple rules of hygiene and public health and elementary rules of citizenship would be taught to villagers. A "Mass Literacy Committee" has been formed and a programme has been drawn up to push on the campaign. A number of university students and teachers have volunteered their services to assist in the campaign.

A number of committees have been appointed and are at work to deal with some of the important problems.

Other activities of the Government include revision of education code, encouragement to swadeshi, prison reforms, extended rural water supply, education of Harijans and Aboriginals and women.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

The Government have also appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Babu Rajendra Prasad to conduct an inquiry into the conditions of industrial labour, for the purpose of improving the level of wages, conditions of work, employment, etc.

Measures have also been taken by the Ministry to deal with the problem of unemployment. Half-time vocational schools have been established and demonstration parties in various handicrafts have been set up. Besides the Ministry have constituted an Employment Board with the Minister of Education and Development, the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud as Chairman.

Release Of Sholapur Politicals Demanded

Mr. S. S. Bendre of Railway Workers Union, Sholapur writes:—

To-day is the fifth day of hunger-strike of Mr. Chhannusingh Kalyansingh in the Sholapur subjail. He was to appear in the court of the city magistrate as an accused in the Savarkar Reception Case. He was not produced before the magistrate as his condition of health was such that he could not sit but was compelled to lie down on bed all the while.

Mr. Sane, President Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur and Mr. Timke, Secretary Shop assistant's Union, Sholapur were refused an interview by the Superintendent of Jail.

It is reported that the jail-doctor pays a visit to Mr Chhannusingh every day. It is also reported that the Superintendent of the jail saw the hunger-striker. Mr Chhannusingh and asked why he was on hunger-strike. It is also understood that the reasons why Mr. Chhannusingh went on hunger-strike are reported to the higher authorities.

The labour organisations in the city of Sholapur are busy organising street corner meetings demanding an independent inquiry into the flogging and other punishments meted out to the political prisoners of Sholapur in the Bijapur Jail. They also demand that a communique assuring the people that the political prisoners will not, in future, be treated in this manner.

A mass meeting was held under the auspices of labour organisations of Sholapur on Sunday night in the Tilak Chowk where speakers expressed their sympathy with the hunger-striker, Mr. Chhannusingh. Among them were such Congress workers as Mr Beke and Waman Rao Kulkarni. Resolutions demanding the immediate release of the 13 comrades of Sholapur convicted in connection with the political prisoners release day and others were passed unanimously.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

Appeal To Public For Funds

The Hon. Secretary of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, has issued the following:—

The Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali is a Charitable Institution established in the year 1902, for the purpose of educational and social upliftment of our people. It has been conducting free night schools, awarding scholarships to students going for higher studies and providing reading room and library.

The voluntary services of many of our honorary workers, and the most useful donations of our sympathisers, are our only assets, without which our work would have been very difficult.

Now, we have before us bigger project. We want to raise our Primary School into a Free Night High School, to erect a Hostel for our boys, to start Industrial Classes and to find out methods to secure our students better conditions of life. But for lack of sufficient funds we could not forge ahead.

We, therefore, earnestly request the philanthropic public to be good enough to extend their helping hand to us.

Unemployment Association In Bihar

PATNA, (By Mail)

Mr. Mohammad Hasan Jan, President of the Bihar and Orissa Unemployment Association was nominated to represent the Association on the Government Employment Board at a meeting of the Association.

The Association passed a resolution against granting extensions of service to Government employees with a view to mitigating unemployment among young men.—A. P.

Marriages Held Up

PATNA, (By Mail)

Injunctions have been issued by the local court at Siwan in North Bihar to several persons not to perform marriages which, it was reported to the authorities, were to take place in contravention of the Child Marriages Restraint Act, the would-be brides in every case being below the prescribed age.—A. P.

British Exchequer returns show that total ordinary revenue amounts to £ 72,008,913 compared with £ 79,195,039 a year ago. The total expenditure is £ 111,479,352 compared with £102,914058 at the corresponding date of 1937.

Upto the 30th of April the Ministry of Labour's cost of living index was approximately 56 per cent above the level of July 1914 compared with 54 per cent a month earlier and 52 a year earlier.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS

Sugarcane And Cotton Tracts

The first volume of the report on the cost of production of crops in the principal sugarcane and cotton tracts of India contains the following interesting interest:

PUNJAB

This volume is the first of a series of nine. The others are of the same character and deal with Bombay, the United Provinces, Madras, Bihar, Bengal, Sind, the Central Provinces and a volume dealing with certain States and will appear in that order. It is intended that there shall also be a final statistical appendix volume.

The genesis of these volumes is to be found in the remarks of the original Indian Sugar Committee (1920) which drew attention to the fact that no reliable information was available in India concerning the cost of production of sugarcane. The Indian Central Cotton Committee found itself in a some what similar position regarding cotton. Discussions between the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee resulted in the setting up, in 1932, of a Joint Sub-Committee of these two bodies to organise and finance an enquiry into the cost of production of sugarcane and cotton. It soon appeared that it would be wise to study costs of production not only of these two crops, but also of the other crops grown on the holdings selected for study. This widened the scope of the enquiry somewhat, with the result that all the volumes deal with the two main crops, and in addition one or two of the other important crops which occur in the local systems of agriculture. These are not of course, the same in all parts of India and hence wheat figures in some of the volumes, in others rice, in others jowar.

RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY

These nine pages will be repeated in each volume, and it is essential to read them carefully in order to see exactly what has been aimed at and attained.

In each Province or State there were selected certain districts, in these certain villages, and in each village certain holdings (the total number of holdings studied in a district working out to about 48). Every operation on each of these holdings was noted and recorded by an investigator posted in the village, who had from 8 to 10 holdings to look after. His records were dealt with by a district supervisor whose work in turn was guided and whose results were collated by a provincial officer, who finally sent these to the Chief Economist, with headquarters in Delhi. This work of investigation went on during 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 and included three crop seasons. The working up of this mass of data has been far from easy, and the volume now issued is the first fruit of these labours.

In this enquiry such 'family' labour has been valued at the local current rates for hired labour of a similar class. In some areas agricultural wage rates were readily ascertainable, in others they presented considerable difficulty. The use of owned land has been shown by a figure called 'rental value' which is the amount which the land would have fetched as rent had it been rented out. In addition, interest on any capital which the peasant possessed is a third item to which a money value has been given.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 13th day of May, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	28,29,19,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177,92,88,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	8,00,69,000
Total Notes issued	214,22,76,000
Total Liabilities	214,22,76,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities. 57.519 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	8,61,45,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	82,39,10,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	214,22,76,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking department as on the 13th May, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	14,81,72,000
(b) Banks	14,63,97,000
(c) Others	54,06,000
Bills Payable	9,17,000
Other Liabilities	70,00,000
Rupees	40,78,92,000

*Includes £23,800 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	28,29,09,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,000
Rupee Coin	5,28,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,93,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	1,30,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	20,00,000
Balances held abroad **	4,04,06,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	52,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	...
Investments	6,85,95,000
Other Assets	77,21,000
Rupees	40,78,92,000

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 18.

Wheat	16,515 cwts.
Linseed	45,966 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	704 cwts.
Gingellyseed	222 cwts.
Poppyseed	152 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,732 cwts.
Castorseed	2,786 cwts.
Rice	32,971 cwts.
Myrabollams	265 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,351 cwts.
Gram	2,846 cwts.
Joowar	2,942 cwts.
Barley	984 cwts.
Bajree	3,138 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,936 cwts.

BETTER for your NERVES— better for your HEALTH

Light up a Passing Show when you are tired. The fine quality Virginia Tobacco will soothe your nerves and quickly refresh you. Smoke Passing Show all the time and keep your nerves and body always healthy.

Golden in colour Golden in quality

PASSING SHOW CORK-TIPPED OR PLAIN

2½ ANNAS for 10

PS/32

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Silver Quiet And Featureless: Gold Moderately Active

BOMBAY, May 18

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton market displayed moderate activity with sentiment two-sided in the absence of any fresh developments. Weekly weather report was slightly bearish causing some steadiness. There was scattered trade and local buying and the undertone continued very steady.

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver opened quiet and featureless with nothing in outside news to stimulate demand with the result that movements were narrow and insignificant.

Gold market was moderately active on some scattered support but general enquiry was slow with prices displaying no strength.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 18

Previous closing	8.63
To-day's opening	8.65
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	8.65
Difference	+02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 18

Previous closing	4.67
To-day's opening	4.67
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	4.66
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 159-8
July August	Rs. 161-8
April May 1939	Rs. 173-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 18

New York cotton showed moderate activity with sentiment two-sided in absence of any fresh developments. Weekly weather report was slightly bearish causing some steadiness otherwise there was nothing in outside cables to stimulate enquiry.

Trading in July began at 8.65 i.e. two points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and local buying but thereafter demand slowed down, although undertone continued very steady with July ruling at 8.66.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 18

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.63/8.63) 8.65/8.65
October (8.66/8.66) 8.72/8.72
December (8.70/8.70) 8.74/8.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 18

July (4.64) 4.66
October (4.74) 4.77
July (6.42) 6.44
November (6.55) 6.58

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 18

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 161/4. Prices advanced on some local buying and covering purchases but in absence of any fresh buying prices failed to make any considerable headway. Closed steady at Rs. 161/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 18

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 11/16 sellers) £17 3/4 sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 11/16 buyers) 5 3/4 buyers
Forward October December (5 13/16 paid and value) 5 7/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

METALS

London, May 18

Tin (£162 1/4 buyers £162 1/2 sellers. Easier) £161 3/4 buyers £162 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 1/8 buyers £14 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £14 1/8 buyers £14 3/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (41 3/4 to £42 3/4) £42 to £42 1/2

Iron (112) 112

WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior:
Lower (0-8 1/2) 0-7 3/4
Higher (1-4) 1-4 3/4
Scoured Inferior to Superior:
Lower (1-0 3/4) 1-0
Higher (1-11 1/2) 1-10 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 18

Previous closing	4.96 3/4
To-day's opening	4.97 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 13/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 18

Previous closing	4.96.62
To-day's opening	4.96.81
To-day's closing	4.96.93

FRANC RATE

London, May 18

Previous closing	177.66
To-day's openinng	177.68
To-day's closing	177.63

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 18

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.81 and then remained very steady with minor variations.

Franc opened at 177.68 and then slightly improved to 177.66 on some scattered buying otherwise no important movements occurred.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.247) 13.272
New York on Bombay (37.09) 37.14
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/8) 0.92 3/8
London on Milan (94.35) 94.43
London on Shanghai (0-11 nominal) 0-10 3/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 18

"Little general selling. Poor support. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 18

Spot	(18 3/4d.) 18 11/16d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 18

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £7-0-0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 18

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 79 and July at 76 7/8. Prices declined on local selling and liquidation by tired longs following lower overseas cables and continued favourable crop reports from North America.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 18

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.78 5/8. After early steadiness prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by favourable crop and weather reports with rate later easing to 0.78 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 18

Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat September	4 6 9
Wheat January	4 8 9
Linseed May	7 4 3
Linseed September	7 4 3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 18

Silver ready	49 8 0
Silver Vaishakh	49 6 0
Silver Jeth	49 3 0
Silver Ashad	49 1 0
Gold ready	34 15 6
Gold Vaishakh	34 15 6
Gold Jeth	34 15 9
Gold Ashad	35 0 0
Sovereign	22 9 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 18

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-11-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, May 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £9 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, May 9	£92 3/4
Tuesday May 10	£92 3/4
Wednesday May 11	£92 3/4
Thursday May 12	£92 3/4
Friday May 13	£92 1/2
Monday May 16	£92 1/2
Tuesday May 17	£92 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 18

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£103) £100
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-68 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 5/8) £107 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/2) £101 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/8) £101 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 18

London stock exchange showed some activity but later demand slowed down. Giltedged securities showed some steadiness on scattered support. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/4 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (13-4 1/2) 13-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (30-4 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-6) 30-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31) £30
Dunlop Rubber (28-0) 27-3
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-6
Ford Motors (18-3) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£55 1/2) £55 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-10 1/2) 102-6
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 133-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-10 1/2) 21
Distillers (94-6) 95-6
Bredfords Dyers (3-6) 3-6
British Celanese (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-0) 38
Fine Cotton Spinners (310 1/2) 3-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-3
Inter Nickels (dol 45 3/4) dol 46 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-9) 17-6
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-7 1/2) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (38-9) 38-9
Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crow Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Leaseholds (83-9) 81-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (52-6) 93-9
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-1 1/2) 83-9
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 119-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-3) 4-9
Shell Transport (84-4 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 1/4) £36 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£51) £51 3/8
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£18) £18 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 7/8) £3
Southern Def (£19 1/4) £19 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £128
London Transport 'C' (£76 3/4) £76 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 18

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 43 1/4) dol 45 1/8
General Motors (dol 29 3/4) dol 30 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 5/8) dol 27 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 96 1/2) dol 96 3/4

LONDON-STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall-Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 18

The Stock Exchange was quiet and narrowly irregular. Kaffirs provided the brightest spot though they were somewhat less active towards the close. Giltedged securities were fractionally firmer, Brazilians and Far Easterns lower, Industrials undecided. Oils benefited on continental inquiry. Commodities and Foreign Exchanges continue featureless.

Wall Street opened quietly firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, May 18.

A decidedly easier tone noticed in the dates section particularly in speculative counters due to heavy selling pressure. Howrahs after opening at 58/10 dropped down at 57/14 and finally closed round 58/1.

In coals only limited trading took place at more or less quotation prices.

Teas were rather dull and business also was very much limited.

Miscellaneous: Indian Irons and other speculative issues displayed rather inactive prices remained more or less at yesterday's levels.

Among other industrials, Rohtas Industries, Dalmia Cements continued to rule better and a fair turnover resulted therein. Government Securities were steady.

Securities: Three per cent. Loan 1941 102/9; three and half per cent. Government Paper 98/11; three and half per cent. Loan 1947/50 105/13 small lots; four per cent. Loan 1943 108/5; five per cent. Loan 1940/43 106/15; five per cent. Loan 1945/55 118/3 small lots; three per cent. U. P. 1961/66 98/8; three per cent. Northwest Frontier Loan 1952 99/4.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1.550; Reserve 117.

Cotton: Kesoram 6/7.

Coals: Bengal 300; Aldih 3/1; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/9; Churulia 1/4; Equitable 34/10, New Beerbhoom 16/8; New Tetturya 1/4; Union 20/14; West Jamuria 24/12.

Jutes: Albion 176; Anglo-India 257/8 small lot; Bally 136; Barnagore 103; Birla 12/12 small odd lot; Clive 19 small lot; Howrah 38/1; Kamarhatty 374; Kanknarrah 280 small lot; Lothian 176; National 18/8 small lot; Reliance 50/6; Standard 215/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/7; Consolidated Tin 4/12; Indian Copper 2/3; Rhodesia Copper 1/10; Dalmia Cement ordy. 9/8; Dalmia Cement defd. 3/6; Alkali and Chemical pref. 105; Bengal Telephone ordy. 18/8; Indian Galvanizing 17/10; Indian Iron and Steel 28/1; Kumardhubi Engineering 2/6; Marshalls 1 Saran Engineering 5/8; Steel Corporation ordy. 5/8 small lots; Steel Corporation pref. 77 cum div.; Free India General Insurance 16/6; B. P Corporation ordy. 3/3; Calcutta Safe Deposit 5/10; Calcutta Trams ordy. 17/4 small odd lot; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 12/6; Dunlop Rubber second pref. 91 small lot; Indian Cables 10/7; Macfarlane and Co., defd. 1/4; Rohtas Industries ordy. wqxqr; British Burma Petrol 3/1; Indo-Burma Petrol ordy. 102/8; Orient Paper 5/9; Digwarrah Rubber 4/12; Balrampore 9/8 small odd lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 24; Eastern Cachar 8/14; Hasimara pref. 142; Hattikhira 18/8; Rutema 9/2 cum div.; small lot.

Debentures: Four and half per cent. 1947/57 Bengal Paper Mills 103/8; three and quarter per cent. 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 103/4 small lot; five per cent. 1916/45; India General Navigation 106 small lot; seven per cent. 1938/47 Oriental Coal 101/4; five and quarter per cent. 1938/50; Rohtas Industries 100/8 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, May 18

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton May	14	8 6
July	14	11 3
Panjab May	12	9 0
July	12	13 9
Desi American May	18	9 9
July	18	10 0

Tone: Quiet.

Wheat July	22	10 9
September	23	2 0

Tone: Steady

Gram July	21	7 0
September	21	14 6
Toria May	34	0 6
July	34	3 6
September	34	12 0
Cottonseed May	14	11 0
July	15	3 0
September	15	11 3
January	16	7 9

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.8 degrees 0.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.8 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-5-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time, and temperature 87.2 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches

"For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LINSEED & MUSTARD CROPS

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Linseed and Rape and Mustard Crops of the Bombay Province (including Indian States for the Season 1937-38:—

Note.—(1) On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the areas under (1) Linseed and (2) Rape and Mustard crops in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 4.7 and 0.6 per cent respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report (i.e. for 1937-38) shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops sown about October November 1937.

(Estimate up to 1st May 1938.)

AREA.

The latest reports show total areas under the crops as stated below:—

	Bombay Province. Linseed. Acres.	Rape and Mustard. Acres.
British Districts	107,000	20,000
Indian States	6,000	8,000
Total	113,000	28,000

The area under Linseed is 12.5 and 13.3 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years, while the area under Rape and Mustard is 13.8 per cent over the final revised area of the last year but 24.9 per cent below the average, actual area during the preceding ten years

LINSEED.

The crop is principally grown in the Deccan and the Karnatak. In both these Divisions the area under the crop decreased due to the low prices fetched by the crop during the preceding season. In the Deccan the crop showed satisfactory progress in the early stage but the absence of deficiency of late rains prejudicially affected its further development especially in the south-eastern areas of the Division. The crop also suffered in certain parts due to prevalence of cloudy weather. In the Karnatak, the crop suffered after sowing from inadequacy of soil-moisture and its yield may be much below the normal on this account. In the Bijapur District where the crop is grown on a large scale it suffered most and is estimated to give poor yields. The crop has now been harvested everywhere and the estimated yield will come to about 75 per cent of the normal in the North Deccan and between 33 and 75 per cent of the normal in the south of the Division. In the Karnatak the crop is expected to return between 50 and 54 per cent of the normal in the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts but only about 25 per cent of the normal in the Bijapur District.

RAPE AND MUSTARD

The cultivation of these crops is mainly confined to North Gujarat and the Western India States where the area under the crop showed some advancement owing to the heavy September rains which gave ample soil-moisture at the time of sowing the crops. The crops are reported to have progressed well on the whole and are estimated to return between 67 and 92 per cent of the normal.

OUTTURN.

The estimated outturn of the oil-seeds works out as stated below:—

	Bombay Province. Linseed. Tons.	Rape and Mustard. Tons.
British Districts	9,500	4,000
Indian States	500	2,000
Total	10,000	6,000

The outturn of Linseed is 1.6 and 25.2 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Rape and Mustard the outturn is 80.3 per cent over the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year but 19.6 per cent below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	30
Amr. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	51
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	19
Electric Bond Common	8
American Tel and Tel	130 3/4
Western Union Telg	21
Canadian Pacific Rly.	6
New York Central Rly.	13
Southern Pacific Rly	13
Firestone Rubber	18
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	88
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c.	89
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 p.c.	20
Gillette Safety 5 p.c. Pfd.	57
Republic Steel	14
United S. Steel	44 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
General Motors	30
General Electric	35 1/4
Union Carbide	66
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony Oil	13
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	430
Firestone Rubber 6 p.c. Pfd.	85
Schenle Distillers 5 1/2 p.c.	89
Aviation Corp	4

Market narrow; not much change at present level. Turnover 410,000 shares.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 18.

May	218.90—20
July	207.00
August	207.00
September	208.60
November	209.00+10

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 17.

SAKEL—	
May	12.30+1
July	12.40—3.
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.63—7.
Augus	9.75—9
GIZA—	
May	11.81+1.
July	11.84—5.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 18

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons, Captain H M Williams arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Galle, Colombo, Malabar Coast Ports and Cannanore with general cargo.

B I S N ss Hatarana of 4591 reg tons Captain S I Howe arrived from Calcutta via Colombo, Mauritius and Mombassa with cotton and general cargo.

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons Captain N Cockburn arrived from Karachi via Port Okha with cargo of cement.

T Morrison ss Pundit of 3198 reg tons Captain E G Duncan arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Bandra of 1895 reg tons, Captain T J Murphy sailed for Basra via Cutch Mandvi, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

L Triestino ss Cortellazzo of 3161 reg tons, Captain L Mancusi sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with sam. bottom cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Toyooka Maru of 4388 reg tons, Captain H Yamashita sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Marin Saundo of 3139 reg tons, Captain E Romagnli sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 18-5-1938.

S S Conte Verde (L T) for Europe and American Ports via Aden, Port Said.

S S Wales Maru (V B) for American Ports via Karachi Naples and Por Said.

S S Almkerk (L E) for Australian Ports.

S S Maloja (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Somali (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang

S S Barala (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Vita (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 18

4 Toyooka Maru 4388 Karachi 18-5 N Y Kaisha
5 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 27-5 Anchor Line Ltd.
10 Talamba 3844 Africa 25-5 M M
11 City of Benares 6720 Karachi 19-5 K Nixon
12 Sumatra 3266 Colombo 19-5 L Edwards
13 Takliwa 3742 N F, N F M M
14 Kidderpore 3263 Japan N F, M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 18-5 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 19-5 M M
8 Garmula 323 Rangoon 21-5 M M
9 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 18-5 S Hassum
12/13 Marin Sanudo 3139 Calcutta 18-5 L Triestino

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jaladuta 3089 N F N F Scindia S N
F Alav 2161 Jeddah 18-5 T Morrison
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Vita 1955 N F, 22-5 M M
Q El Madina 1628 Rangoon 25-5 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Somali 20-5-38 M M
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 16-5-38 Anchor Line
City of Dundee 21-5-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 21-5-38 L Edwards
Sturmfels 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tigre 27-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Auckland 25-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Marin Saudo 9-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Behar 22-5-38 P and O S N
Alipor 19-5-38 P and O
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Riv 12-5-38 L Triestino
Vasna 18-5-38 M M
Barala 19-5-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 21-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Hatarana 18-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-5-38 M M
Surada 22-5-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Quiloa 20-5-38 M M
Jaladuta 11-5-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Reichenfels 22-5-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N
Chitral 11-6-38 P and O S N
Moolta 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathallami 4-6-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 3-6-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 22-5-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-6-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Riv 13-5-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Italy Maru 9-6-38 O S Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 1-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-5-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 25-5-38 M M
Varsova 19-5-38 M M
Bandra 18-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 8-6-38 M M
Talamba 25-5-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

El Madina 25-5-38 Scindia S N
Garmula 21-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Toyooka Maru 18-5-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Toyooka Maru 16-5-38
S S Cortellazzo 17-5-38
S S Hakubasan Maru 17-5-38
S S Djambi (boats American cotton) 17-5-38
S S Marin Sanudo 17-5-38
S S Sonavati 17-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Somali for Hongkong: 44 bales ctn grey yarn David Sassoon; 15 bales ctn grey twist H M S Shoosty; 10 bales ctn piecegoods H M S Shoosty 257 bales ctn grey yarn E S Abdulkyum; 14 bales ctn piecegoods E S Abdulkyum; 14 bgs boots E S Abdulkum.

For Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton Langley.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe: 800 bales raw cotton A Podar; 500 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 754 bales raw cotton Langley; 200 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 30 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton; 440 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Kotak; 600 bales raw cotton Langley.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 125 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Almkerk for Sydney: 2932 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 42 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia; 4000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Fremantle: 24 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Maloja for Sydney: 12 bags psyllium husks D Abraham;; 88 bales ctn twist waste C Jairam.

S S Conte Verde for Venice: 165 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Trieste: 170 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 50 cases mica block Marker Goldstone.

For Marseilles: 30 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 371 bags mustard seeds Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 51 drums castor oil A Hagrovindas.

For Manchester: 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 25 bales raw cotton C Jairam; 25 bales ctn waste clean C Jairam; 163 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg: 26 bags mendi powder A El Ejel; 225 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 455 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India).

For Antwerp: 124 bales raw cotton A Podar

For Gothenburg: 87 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora

For Parages: 407 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Coruna: 70 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Malaga: 90 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Gijon: 34 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Santander: 79 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Bilbao: 20 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Wales Maru for New York: 4 bales kid skins D Abraham; 102 bags fennel seeds D Abraham; 525 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham; 130 bags psyllium seeds outer shell D Abraham; 81 bags dill seed D Abraham; 32 bales goat skins D Abraham; 274 bags psyllium husks D Abraham.

For Norfolk: 84 bales jute rags N A Gina.

For Philadelphia: 88 bales raw wool D Abraham; 201 bales goat skins D Abraham; 1600 bags psyllium crushed R S Tata.

For Boston: 46 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Baltimore: 91 bags dill seeds D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 1400 bags gr nut in shell M Bhuta.

IMPORTS

S S Warfield Voy 76 Agents M Mackenzie from London: 370 drum scement; 80 drums lubg oil; 70 cases medical preps; 175 drums disinfectant fluid; 1513 drums paint; 60 cases dry distemper; 421 drums linseed oil; 282 bales old newspaper; 100 tins marine glue; 112 loose motor car parts; 80 cases cement water proofer; 3103 sacks portland cement; 100 bags bleaching earth powder; 366 loose tyres and tubes; 46 pkgs agarol; 58 cases biscuits; 200 cases zinc plates; 58 cases harmless chemical; 60 drums turpentine substitute; 50 cases boot polish; 117 bundles glucose; 75 cases medicines; 61 cases sk d cars; 375 rolls asphalt roofing felt; 96 cases provisions; 61 cases electrodes; 213 coils old baling wire; 90 cases whisky; 70 cases vinegar, 94 cases auto parts; 200 bags farina starch; 50 bags formic acid; 70 casks aniline dye; 109 bales stl chequer plates.

From Antwerp: 754 pieces zinc boiler; 689 bags hoops; 300 bags potato flour; 109 bags dextrine; 95 bundles bars; 250 bags bolts and nuts; 50 bags oslan starch; 1520 bundles m s circles.

From Limassool: 450 bags sweet almonds.

From Alexandria: 190 bales cotton.

From Aden: 56 bags gum;

S S City of Benares Agents Killick Nixon from Lypool: 81 bales w/n to 47 pks ctn bandings; 492 cases mac 31 cases biscuits; 80 kgs lead ore; cases window glass; 280 ingots sold 500 bags stl keys; 1200 bags china c 65 cases sledge hammers; 103 bu iron conducts; 75 cases barley w 53 cases cigarettes; 140 coils m s 60 bundles cycle rim; 317 cases co 262 loose pneu covers; 130 bundles bars; 100 cts tiles; 100 lse c i cir 97 cases paint and colours; 95 ba raway seeds; 130 cases quaker oa bundles baling hoops.

From Glasgow 69 cases ctn th reels; 4785 plate hard spelter; ca ses beer; 639 bags steel rivets; sles old newspaper; 92 bags steel s

From Marseilles: 70 casks sil carbide.

From Port Said: 520 bales c

Bombay Buying Distant Months In N. Y. Cotton Market

FOREIGN SELLING ON DIFFERENCES

Dry Weather Needed In West Belt

BOMBAY, May 18.

On Tuesday the New York market displayed stability with some uneasiness regarding widespread rains in Texas. There was little foreign selling on differences but Bombay was a moderate buyer of distant positions.

There is utter absence of speculation and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range indicating no definite price tendency. The statistical position is bearish and with small consumption, the season end carry-over is likely to be larger than previously anticipated. The market will be influenced by weather developments and dry weather is needed in the Western Belt

The market opened quiet and was incentive new interest was lacking chiefly owing to the absence of selling pressure and on trade and scattered buying. In the absence of fresh inactive but then became steady but contracts were scarce with no Southern offerings. Subsequently foreign hedging of July developed but the session was steady.

At the opening July was quoted one point up at 8.63 which was the lowest level and at the close also this low level was reached. During the middle of the session there was some covering and prices advanced to 8.68 but later an under increased selling the improvement was lost and the market closed at a rise of one to four points. Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.63c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.77c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points with July 4.62. There was Bombay and scattered liquidation. Demand was restricted on lack of bullish incentive. Later on there was local short covering and straddle buying against New York and the market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.73d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was a restricted turnover in Egyptian cotton and Giza futures closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Uppers futures were unchanged to 2 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed one point up to 3 points down while Ashmouni contracts registered a loss of 7 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10-47 a.m.)	8.68+03
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.63+01
Liverpool July Highest	4.63+02
Liverpool July Lowest	4.62—04

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Inspite poor offtake think market unlikely decline as large total in loan likely cause shortage contracts ultimately.

New York:—

Cotton steadier market reflecting scarcity contracts damaging rains sections Texas attracting attention but traders apathetic waiting some encouraging developments general business.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool.—Weather reports less favourable. Better tone developing unlikely. Advance far unless trade demand improves.

New York.—New Orleans and local buying offset by foreign hedge selling.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

Cables received from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bro:

Rains and cool nights continue, South Central and South Texas unfavourable.

Disappointing market face poor weather South West.

Their New York friends cabled:

Steadier market, reflecting scarcity of contracts. Damaging rains sections Texas attracting attention but traders apathetic waiting some encouraging developmen.. in general business.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—"Continued pressure outside growths with general lack spot demand narrowing parity Liverpool. New York and advance dependent renewal trade demand."

New York:—"Dry weather is needed in South-West. Absence of speculation. Liquidation well absorbed."

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Partly cloudy.
Western: Partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 17.

July	8.63+01
October	8.70+04
December	8.72+03
January	8.73+04
March	8.80+03
May	8.83+03
Middling Spot	8.63+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 17.

July	8.75+01
October	8.83+02
December	8.85
Middling Spot	8.77
11 a.m. Ranges—	
July	8.67/8.67
October	8.72/8.72
December	8.75/8.75
Noon Call.—	
July	8.64
October	8.69
December	8.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 17.

May	4.62+01
June	4.65+01
July	4.67+01
August	4.70+01
September	4.73
October	4.77
November	4.79
December	4.81
January	4.83
February	4.85
March	4.87
April	4.89
May	4.91—01
Middling Spot	4.73—04

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 17.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11/13/9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12/10/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£13/0/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull cont. c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May/June sellers	£11/10/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 17.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	Unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	35/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	32/9

LINSEED OIL

London, May 17.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked June sellers	23/9
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked July/August sellers	23/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 17.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.62
Paris	177.66
Berlin	12.36 1/2
Madrid	82.00
Montreal	5.00 3/4
Amsterdam	8.98
Brussels	29.52
Milan	94.37
Berne	21.78 5/8
Prague	142.50

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 17.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	5 3/4

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 15th/16th May	6,961
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,122,570
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,698,774
Decrease	576,204

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

July 99 Oct. 110 Dec. 116 Jan. 119 March 120 May 125 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 158/12—Liverpool May 1938 4.60 Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 161—Liverpool July 1938 4.65 Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 172/12—Liverpool May 1939 4.89 Rs. 40 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 161—New York July 8.63 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4fl96 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 172/12—New York May 8.83 Rs. 25 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 17.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 158 3/8; highest 158 7/8; lowest 158 3/8; closing 158 7/8.

Broach J/A. op 160 5/8; highest 161 1/8; lowest 160 5/8; closing 161 1/8.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 172 1/4; highest 172 7/8; lowest 172 1/4; closing 172 7/8.

Oomra May op 141 7/8; highest 142 1/2; lowest 141 7/8; closing 142 1/2.

Oomra July op 144; highest 144 3/4; lowest 144; closing 144 3/4.

Oomra D/Jan. op 153; highest 153 1/4; lowest 153; closing 153 1/4.

Bengal May op 116 1/2; highest 116 3/4; lowest 116 1/2; closing 116 3/4.

Bengal July op. 118 1/2; highest 119 1/4; lowest 118 1/2; closing 119 1/4.

Bengal D/Jan. op 128; highest 128 1/4; lowest 128; closing 128 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-5-38) Rs. 1 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-6-38) Rs. 5 3/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 5 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 1/4.

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
16-5-1938	6,000	100	200
Total to date	36,300	1,350	2.850

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 18.

July	52.70
August	53.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 18.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs 161/4 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 161/8 on scattered buying. There was absence of selling and the tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened unchanged. The local market was fairly steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 161/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	159	8	0
Broach J/A 1938	161	8	0
Broach A/M 1939	173	14	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May 1938	141	6	0
Oomra July 1938	144	14	0
Oomra D/J 1939	154	4	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	116	8	0
Bengal July 1938	118	8	0
Bengal D/J 1939	128	4	0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, May 18.

	8o-day	Toto.
Broach	5100	41200
Bengal	300	3050
Oomra	350	1800

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	124	121	118	115	
Punjab	124	121	118	115	
Rajputana	124	121	118	115	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	
C P No. 1	161	158	155	152	
C P No. 2	155	152	149	146	
Broach No. 2		164	162	160	158
Punjab Ame		184	181	178	175
Surat		217	214	211	208
Rajpipla		210	207	204	201
Navsari		223	220	217	214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 18.

Bengal Superfine	124/25
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	153/58
C. P. 2	148/49
Arvi	150/51
Amraoti	143/45
Ellichpur	150/51
Berar	144/46
Khandesh	133/37
Jalna/Sailu	135/37
Burwah/Sanavad	148/49
Khandwa	148/50
Harda/Khirkiya	148/50
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	139/43
Broach	161/63
Punjab 4 F.	176/81
Punjab 289F	209/14
Sindh N.T.	194/99
Sindh N.T.	194/199
Kampala	269/70
Jinja	257/58
Navsari	222/24

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	31	51,833	204,250
Central India	99	42,117	323,591
Barsi and Nagar	83	143,938	169,586
Hyderabad Gaorani		39,944	97,256
Berar	643	312,312	555,410
Central Provinces	611	70,002	112,211
Total Oomras	1,467	660,146	1,462,304
Dholera	694	91,548	103,894
N W Provinces		2,803	9,463
Rajputana	25	14,878	85,701
Sind Punjab	1,096	504,897	317,602
Broach	2,852	239,428	316,728
Coompta and Dharwar	518	35,723	45,144
Westerns Northerns	139	18,203	32,304
Cocoanada		13	141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,393	9,770
American	313	173,357	10,932
Egyptian, African and Sudan	354	385,468	307,917
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	7,458	2,130,028	2,701,936

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12th May

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	712	220,720	376,895
Japan and China	2,400	544,916	1,126,850
Coast Ports		50,658	27,505
Up-country by Rail		282,379	206,358
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		14,163	37,023
Total	3,112	1,112,836	1,774,631

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 17-5-38	7610000	6627000
Receipts yesterday 17-5-38	4000	5000
Exports to date 17-5-38	5423000	5216000
Stock at Ports 13-5-38	2709000	1500000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-5-38	2233000	1203000
Stock at Liverpool 13-5-38	1196000	930000
Visible Supply 13-5-38	6547000	4242000
Quantity in sight 13-5-38	13086000	12433000
Quantit, out of sight 13-5-38	9420000	11443000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 17.

GIZA—	
Spot	6.92—5.
May	6.84—3.
July	6.44—3.
October	6.57—2.
November	6.57—2.
January 1939	6.63—2.
March	6.70—2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.58—4.
May	5.58—1.
July	5.62—2.
October	5.66—0.
November	5.71—0.
January 1939	5.76—0.
March	5.81—0.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 18

Yesterday London gold registered a further small rise of half a penny to £7-0-1 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 177.66. Dollar-Sterling cross rate 4.96 3/4.

London silver prices remained unchanged. There was American trade buying but India sold. New York silver was quoted at 42 3/4c. and Montreal silver futures were unchanged. The local market was dull with a limited turn-over.

GOLD			
Ready	34	15	9
Vaishakh	34	15	9
Jeth delivery	35	0	0
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	2	9
Ashad delivery	35	0	3
Ashad Teji-mandi	0	4	6
SILVER			
Ready	49	8	0
Vaishakh	49	7	0
Jeth delivery	49	4	0
Jeth Teji-mandi	0	11	0
Ashad delivery	49	3	0
Ashad Teji-mandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 17.

Spot	18 3/4
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-1 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 17.

May	43.10
July	42.70
September	42.50

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 18

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£37-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£38-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£42-15-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal sheets	Rs. 37
Copper Sheets	Rs. 44
Tone:—Irregular.	

LONDON METALS

London, May 17.

Copper	£38 0 0
Lead	£14 5 0
Spelter	£12 16 3
Tin	£161 8 9

HOLIDAY IN LIVERPOOL

The Liverpool wheat market will remain entirely closed on Thursday and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange will close at noon.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 17.

June	£10-10-0.
July	£10-12-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 18.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	12	0
Highest	27	14	0
Lowest	27	12	0
Closing	27	13	0
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	28	12	0
Highest	28	15	0
Lowest	28	12	0
Closing	28	13	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	30	10	6
Highest	30	10	6
Lowest	30	9	0
Closing	30	9	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	31	9	0
Highest	31	9	0
Lowest	31	3	9
Closing	31	9	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	14	6
Highest	17	14	6
Lowest	17	14	0
Closing	17	14	6
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	8	3
Highest	18	9	0
Lowest	18	3	9
Closing	18	8	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 17.

May	79 5/8d.
July	77 1/4d.
October	75 1/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 17.

May	dol 0.78 3/8.
July	dol 0.75 7/8.
September	dol 0.16 5/8.

New York Silver

New York, May 17.

	Prev. Close	To-day
Spot	42 3/4c.	42 3/4c.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 17.

August	5s.

New York Sugar

New York, May 17.

July	1.87.
September	1.92
January	1.93.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 18

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2-0.
Shipment June Rs. 5-0-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-0-0.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-0-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-6-6.
Sarayu Rs. 12-2-0.
Java Spot F 7.09

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 17.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 1/2 per cen G P Notes (Cash)	98/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/0
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/12
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	107
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/10
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	113/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1955 M Deb	118/8
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note -3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/9/3 and improved to Rs. 98/12. Business was limited.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 18.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 23/32 May-7/8 June-Dec.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 270 5/8

Bank's buying T T 268 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,313

Bank's buying T T 1,338

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank' buying T T 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 65 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 30 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.96.81 17th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 18th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 18th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/10 5/8 18th instant

Java/London 8.96 3/4 18th instant.

London/Paris 177.66 17th instant.

London/Belgium 29.52 17th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.78 1/2 17th instant.

London/Berlin 12.36 1/2 17th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 17th instant.

/London/New York 4.96.62 17th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.98 17th instant.

London/Italy 94.37 17th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-0-1 16th instant.

Gold £7-0-1 1/2 17th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 16th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 17th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 16th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 17th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant.

Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 16th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 17th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 17.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 18.

Quotations at 2-15 p.m. were as under:—

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/14
4 per cent 1960-70	114
5 per cent 1945-55	118
BANKS	
Baroda	112/12
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	31/4
Imperial Bank F.P.	1560
Imperial Bank P.P.	385
India Bank	140/8
Indian Oversea Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	118/4
Union Bank	5/15
TEXTILES	
Ambica	251/4
Arun	750
Arvind	1172/8
Asok	391/4
B. Dyeing	815
Buckingham and Carnatics	185
Century	239/8
Central India	230
Colaba	145
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	320
Elgin	212
Gokak	146/4
Indore	50
Jubilee	218/12
Kohinoor	257/8
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	114/6
Morarji	1015
New Great	201/4
Raipur	702/8
Rajnagar	325
Simplex	76/14
Swadeshi XD	191/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	105
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1435
Tata Hydro Ord.	155
Tata Power Ord.	1365
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram.	123/7
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/12
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	295/4
Associated Cements	122/8
Belapur	146/4
Bombay Burma New	177/8
Bombay Burma Old	510
Bombay Steam	223/12
Bombay Telephone	91/12
Burma Corporation	6/7
Br. B Petrol	3/3
Dalmia Cement	9/7
Indian Bleaching XD	128/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/4
Indian Iron	28/4
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	680
Premier Construction	62/8
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	41
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	224
Tata Steel Defd.	935
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14
Howrah	39
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	377
Kankanarrah	283
Lawrence	305
Reliance	51

PAY IN—JUNE 7 PAY OUT—JUNE 10

Associated Cements Gradually Gain Strength

POWER AND TEXTILE SHARES STEADY

Feeble Rally In Steels

BOMBAY, May 18.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market was steady and U.S. Steel shares improved dol. 7/8.

The local market was cheerful under the leadership of Associated Cement shares which influence increased covering on every upturn. There was extensive short interest in these shares and now it being covered up prices are gradually gaining strength.

Cotton Mill shares, the weak spot of the local Stock Exchange is receiving more attention where we hear of persistent covering and shortage of contracts. Tata Power Shares were also a bright spot.

Tata Steel shares recorded a feeble rally and in the absence of any important business, prices remained stationary for the most part of the session.

Although there are no signs of revival of speculation, it appears that Bears are satisfied with present profits and are found gradually covering their short sales on easy spots.

However, Tata Steel Shares, the leading speculative counter is still awaiting the annual report and declaration of dividends.

Towards the close there was some long realisings and prices reacted. The tone at the close was again quiet and the market was dull and inactive.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 18

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	366	14
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	815	0
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	238	12
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	230	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	146	4
100 COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	4 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	118	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	147	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0
100 Indore	48	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	258	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs 40)	1,015	0
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	202	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	77	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	192	8
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	31	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1552	8
125-500 Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	386	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	118	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	15
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	123	0
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	71b	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	38	0
200 Oriental	4,300	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	5
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	138	12
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1440	0
10 Ajmer (As 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	123	12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6-8)	140	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	196	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	155	0
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1370	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4
100 C Province	100	8
100 Dn Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	737	8
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	7

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 18.

Bombay Dyeing (808/12) 810 820 815 821 816 818 813 815

Century (235) 237 240 238

Central India (229/6) 230 233 231 230

Kohinoor (256/4) 256 261 260 258

New Great (201/4) 201 205 202 203 202

Simplex (75/10) 76 77

Swadeshi (191/14) 192 193 192

Associated Cement (122/4) 122 122/12 123/8 123

Andhra (1430) 1445 1440

Tata Hydro (155) 155

Tata Power (1358/12) 1357 1377 1372 1380 1370

Tram. Ord. (123/7) 123/12

T. Steel Dfd. (932/8) 940 937 945 942 947 935 937 940

T. Steel Ord. (223/8) 224 226 225 224

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (170) 170 169/8

Bellapur (145) 145 147

B. Steam (222/8) 222 225

B. Burma (508/12) 510 515 512 510 511

2 sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6) XD 2-3-6

10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8) 28 4

10 SHIVRAJAPUR (Rs. 2) 41 4

30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 36-3-6) 940 0

75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10) 224 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) 296 4

200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 5) 855 0

50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5) 147 8

250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5) 225 0

125 B. Burma (Rs. 20) 511 4

50 Do. Contry (Rs. 8) 177 8

8sh. Br. B. Petrol 3-3-0

50 B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8) 92 0

100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4) 130 0

50 I. Invest Trust. 38 8

100 I. Radio Defd. (12) 527 8

100 I. Radio Ord. (15) 425 0

1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26) 685 0

30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15) 62

15 Scindia 18 2

25 Tata Oil Mill (nil) 27 8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1520 0

6 p.c. Bombay Steam 285 0

7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.) 69 8

5 p.c. Central India (T.F.) 540 0

6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st 107 4

6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Con. 2nd 94 4

7 p.c Tata Hydro 152 8

7½ p.c. Tata Power 1546 4

5 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 210 0

7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 169 8

7 p.c Vishnu 703 12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley 101 8

6 p.c. Andhra Valley 108 14

4 p.c. Bom. Telephone 52 0

7 p.c. Sholapur 77 4

6 p.c Tata Hydro 103 12

(Latest Dividend in brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, May 18.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—

June 110 0 0

August 108 0 0

Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—

June 123 0 0

August 122 0 0

Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—

June 164 0 0

August 163 0 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 17.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/4
Victory Bonds	£111
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£92
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938

Bihar Congress Cabinet At Work

Nine Months In Office Has Seen Beneficent Measures For Peasant Welfare

PATNA, May 19.

The Government of Bihar have issued a small brochure reviewing the work of the government for the past nine months.

The review registers all-round progress and the many reforms undertaken by the Government for the tenancy and agrarian reform, regulation of the sugar industry, relief to debtors, prohibition, irrigation drive, rural development scheme, medical relief and industrialisation.

One of the major problems which has claimed the first attention of the Ministry has been the remodelling and reform of the Tenancy Laws and in this connection two Bills have already been placed on the Statute Book to afford immediate relief to the tenants and the scaling down of arrears of rent in certain cases. A Supplementary Bill to amend the Tenancy Law and to confer a further charter of rights on the tenants has just been brought before the Assembly. This Bill proposes to repeal the sections dealing with the right of landlords to take out certificates for recovery of arrears of rent, to abolish salami (landlord's fee of transfer) to define the rights of raiyats in trees and to simplify the rules of procedure so as to ensure cheap and expeditious disposal of suits and proceedings for recovery of rent

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In the sphere of legislation another important measure has been to regulate the development of the sugar industry. This measure has helped to solve the various problems which have arisen in the wake of the development of the industry and to ensure its future progress on sound lines both in the interests of the grower and of the industry as a whole.

An expert committee is also at work to devise ways and means of starting the manufacture of power alcohol out of molasses and to explore the possible uses of molasses and their practical application.

A Bill entitled the Bihar Money Lenders Bill intended to give relief to the debtors, to prevent the exaction of usurious rates of interest and to regulate the business of money-lending has also been passed by the Assembly. The Ministry also propose to bring forward another comprehensive Bill to deal with rural indebtedness and to give relief to the agricultural debtors.

In order to find more money for the various needs of the rural population, so that they may have the essential amenities to make life worth living for them, the Ministry have sponsored the Agricultural Income-Tax Bill which is designed to tax agricultural income on a progressive scale subject to a minimum limit of exemption and which has also been passed by the Assembly. The proceeds of the tax will be devoted to the betterment of the rural population.

CIVIL LIBERTIES.

All the political prisoners except one have been released. The case of this remaining political prisoner is under examination. The bounds of civil liberty have been extended and there is no ban on any association and no newspaper is working under security. The Ministry have already removed the ban from 52 proscribed books, pamphlets, etc., and the question of lifting the ban from other proscribed literature is under consideration.

The Ministry have also passed orders cancelling the circular issued in 1930 banning the hoisting of the National Flag by local bodies on their buildings. Under this new circular the local bodies are free to hoist the national flag on their buildings.

PROHIBITION.

In furtherance of their policy of excise prohibition the Ministry have selected the district of Saran as the first centre for the inauguration of prohibition and have ordered the closing down of all the country liquor, toddy, ganja and bhang shops in that district from April 1. A Prohibition Bill is before the Assembly and is designed to give legislative sanction to the Government scheme of gradual prohibition in a comprehensive manner.

FLOOD PROBLEM.

Measures to combat floods have also been under the consideration of the Ministry. A conference of experts and non-official representatives which was recently called by the Ministry to deal with the problem put forward numerous suggestions. The Ministry are considering the suggestions and in the meanwhile a number of small flood preventive schemes affecting particular areas have been undertaken.

Efforts are also being made to explore the possibilities of extend-

(Continued on page 11 Col 4)

Leaders Visit Viduraswatham

Call To Mysore People To Forge Ahead To Attain Responsible Govt.

BANGALORE, May 17.

"The Mysore State Congress, which had so far received the unstinted support and co-operation of the public, would strive its utmost to establish Responsible Government in the State.

"Fight for the sake of fight, is not the object of the Mysore Congress. If we can achive our goal without fight, it is all the more to be welcomed by all".

Thus declared Mr. N. C. Thima Reddy, a prominent Congress leader of Mysore, addressing a largely attended public meeting held at Viduraswatham.

Messrs. Reddy, T. Siddalingayya (President of the Mysore State Congress), K.T. Bhashyam and Chengalvaroya Reddy and others came down to Viduraswatham—the scene of the recent firing tragedy—after their release from the Bangalore Central Jail on Sunday last.

Proceeding Mr. Thima Reddy explained the terms of settlement arrived at between the Mysore Congress and the Govrnment. He hoped that the State subjects will forge ahead with their attempt to establish Responsible Government in the State.—United Press.

HITCH IN INDO-LANCASHIRE TALKS

Question Of Purchasing Indian Cotton Not Settled

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 18.

There appears to be definite hitch in Indo-Lancashire talks. Reports from informed circles show that agreement has not yet been reached on the main point i.e., guarantee from the United Kingdom that it will purchase definite quantity of Indian cotton. Though one does not see the same air of optimism to-day as one felt at the commencement of the talks I believe that to-day's talks may help to resolve the difficulty. The pleasing feature of talks is that the Indian section though, it represents widely varying economic interests has been able to maintain an united front keeping in view larger interests of the country.

Lancashire delegates are reported to be clever and shrewd bargainers. Though they may higgle and hesitate at the moment, they are not likely to return to England with empty pockets. So there is no disposition here to take seriously the delay experienced during the week-end in reaching an agreement. It is expected that clearer indications will be available this evening or tomorrow regarding Lancashire's attitude.

The Hon. Mr. Morarjee Desai, Revenue Minister, who is visiting Kanara District for the first time, arrived at Mundagod on 15-5-'38. To his left and right are seen Mr. Keswain, M.L.A. and Dr. Hardikar respectively.

Local Boards Packed With "Yes" Men

Assam Cabinet's Tactics To Bolster Up Support For Itself

(From Our Correspondent)
TEZPUR, May 17.

Nomination to the newly constituted local boards of Assam show that the Minister has included only members of those communities from which there is support to the Ministry in the Assembly. After the extensive tour of the places in the Assam Valley where the Congress parties were in majorities as the result of the last elections, nominations have been so made that the Congress find a majority of opponents in the boards.

The convention of the Congress Party members to be held under the Presidency of Dr. Mahmud at Barpeta in June, will decide the Congress Party's policy.

The mass contact movement is set afoot in Assam under the Provincial Congress. Particularly the tribal and Muslim areas are being toured by leaders preaching the Congress message.

Indian Governor For Orissa

Sir Jagadish Prasad To Act When Hubback Goes On Leave

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, May 18.

I find that the Orissa Governorship continues to be the subject of comment in political circles. It is generally believed that very soon Sir John Hubback will decide to proceed on leave.

The impression which talks in political circles have left on my mind is that far from leaving any bitterness behind the recent controversy has served to bring out the strong feeling in the country for the appointment of an Indian as Governor. I shall not be surprised, therefore, if Lord Linlithgow once again shows his respect for public opinion and chooses an Indian this time.

The name mentioned for the Orissa Governorship if and when it falls vacant, is Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member. Sir Jagdish is one of the most distinguished officers of the I.C.S..

Heroic Struggle Of Mansa Peasants

BEACON-LIGHT TO ILL-GOVERNED STATES

Dr. Pattabhi On Satyagrahis' Demands: Appeal For Conciliation

DR. PATTABHI SITARAMIAH HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:—

THE SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT IN THE SMALL STATE OF MANSA IN THE SABARKANTHA AGENCY IN GUJARAT, STARTED BY A BOLD PEASANTRY WHO HAVE REFUSED TO PAY LAND REVENUE TO THE STATE TILL THEIR DEMANDS ARE SATISFIED, HAS COME UPON US LIKE A SHOWER OF RAIN WHEN THE AIR IS SULTRY AND THE THROATS ARE PARCHED. IT IS INDEED A VERY WELCOME SPONTANEOUS SHOWER POURED FORTH BY NATURE'S BOUNTY AND PROVIDES A COMFORTING BEVERAGE TO US JUST WHEN WE NEED IT.

Crushing Load

The peasants of Mansa are ground down by a crushing load of land tax which has gone on increasing every decade for the last 40 years till the land revenue incidence in Mansa has come to mean three times the rates of those prevailing in the neighbouring villages of the Gaikwar and British Gujarat. These rates, crushing by themselves, are the more devastating in their effects on the peasantry in these days when prices have gone down and the seasons have become more and more uncertain.

The prayers and petitions of the people for the rebate proving unavailing and all other means being exhausted, the peasants of Mansa have now resorted to an extreme form of protest by refusing to pay the tax on the land till its swollen volume is reduced, at least by a half and till a guarantee for the observance of terms mutually to be agreed upon, is provided through the acceptance of a machinery for arbitration to solve the differences between the ruler and the ruled.

PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

The people who know from their bitter experience of the past what it is to trust the word of the authorities are not prepared to be satisfied with a mere reduction in the revenue. They want that there should be a machinery to guarantee the observance in future of the agreement to be arrived at. They want a regular scientific assessment of the land. They want also satisfaction on all the other points in respect of which grievances have accumulated for years. They want further that the State shall be governed with the consent of the governed through the establishment of a Punchayat elected by the people on the basis of the adult franchise.

This development at the present stage of politics in Indian States, is to be welcomed as also the fact that prominent Congressmen in Gujarat have pledged themselves to supporting the legitimate demands of the people of this State.

THIS NEW WEAPON

We must also welcome equally this new weapon that the people of the States are now being taught to wield with good effect. I feel that time has come when the rulers of the States and Estates concerned have got to realise that the people are speedily coming to feel their inherent strength and that they would refuse to be treated as slaves toiling incessantly for their masters. It would be wise if they realise in good time, the dangers of the situation and change their methods of governing. They have got to divert themselves in the inimitable words of Mahatma Gandhi used in connection with Mysore autocracy and invite their people to participate in the task of Government—Good Governments as has been so aptly said, is no substitute for Self-Government, but even otherwise, so far as the vast number of the States in India are concerned, they can scarcely boast of even good Government.

HEROIC STRUGGLE

In this view Mansa with the story of a heroic struggle behind it, is bound to prove a beacon-light to these many ill-governed States and estates. We all pray for the success of the brave peasants of Mansa and hope that the authorities will, ere long, hasten to do the right thing by the people who are the mainstay of their State.

KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED

Sensational Revelations Expected In Baroda Gang's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, (By Mail).

The Baroda City Police has arrested a gang of about dozen persons for alleged offence of kidnapping young girls of lower castes and marrying them to persons of higher castes terming them as Banias or Brahmins to suit their convenience. Sensational revelations are expected.

The agricultural department has decided to open an experimental farm at Wadhwan in Dabhoi taluka in Baroda district.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND

WHEW! THAT TRICK FALL THE LITTLE FOREIGNER HANDED ME KNOCKED ME COLD--- I CAN HARDLY--- SAY, WHAT DID HE DO TO YOU?
I'M DONE FOR-- POISON NEEDLE--- YES, I MADE UP 'PHONE SO IT WOULD FIRE BULLET-- -PLAN TO KILL CREWE AND WADE---
QUICK--- WHO WAS HE?
BEDU---ARAB SOCIETY--- THE--THE GALLOWS' HAND! ---THAT'S ALL I KNOW- --THAT'S-----
---THAT POISON WORKED FAST, BUT NOT FAST ENOUGH!---IF YOU MEET HAMON, WHERE YOU'RE GOIN', TELL HIM THAT YOU GAVE US A CLUE BEFORE YOU DIED!
2-23
LYMAN ANDERSON
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